THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 91. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Political Address in the Brooklyn Academy.

"The Issues of the Canvass."

Reconstruction of Liberty

The Two Great Parties Analyzed.

Republicanism Upheld and Democracy Condemned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address last evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the "Issues of the Present Contest." Long before the hour announced for the appearance of the reverend gentlemen, 8 o'clock, the doors were besieged by crowds anxious to gain admission, and the moment the building was thrown open the galleries and the body of the hall were filled as full as they could possibly hold. The platform was crowded with ladies and leading gentlemen. Mr. Beecher, on making his appearance, was enthusiastically cheered. He looked in perfect health, and spoke with his usual energy. The orator of the evening was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Dr. Storrs in a few remarks.

Mr. Beecher's Address.

Mr. Beecher spoke as follows:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Already our recent history divides itself into three great and well-characterized periods that of discussion, by which they are so secured, a great moral awakening in this nation to principles of liberty that had slumbered to the enormities of slavery, that had been glossed over by every description of guise and disguise. This was the first great period, and the longest. The second was that of martial conflict. The third is that of reconstruction; and when the fourth shall be added, that of restored unity and peace, the historical circle will have been completed. But we are now actors in the third and relatively most important period of our recent history. What are the duties of that period? what is the work to be done? What must be known before we are in a position to determine which are the best instruments, and which, from its nature, sympathies, history, and general tendencies, is to be chosen to execute the work of reconstruction? These, then, are in general the things that are to be done:—First, the utter destruction of slavery, root and branch, which has been the fundamental cause of national discord, treason, and war. Second, the purgation of the Constitution of all influences derived from slavery, and the purgation of the laws and civil courts of all customs and proceedings derived from slavery or infected with it. Thirdly, the readjustment of the sundered political relations of States long in a condition of suspended animation. Fourthly, the security, education, and enfranchised negro population, happily now made free. Lastly, the re-establishment of good-will and cordiality among alienated citizens, the revival of enterprise, industry, and commerce, which, like the circulation of the blood in the body, brings the whole nation under the influence of one common central vital life. Some might be inclined, perhaps, to add a sixth to the duties of to-day, viz., our foreign relations and their adjustment; but, fellow-citizens, so long as we are at peace at home, we have no foreign relations. No foreign nation choses to attack us as long as we are at peace among ourselves, and we certainly do not intend to attack them. What further is there? This America is the world's host. This continent, like a hospitable mansion, stands with doors wide open, and the United States alone of all nations offers generous entertainment to the citizens of every nation on the globe; and our foreign relations might almost be written in a sentence—"Room enough: come and welcome."

It is better to stand alone, hooted and detested for a heresy, than not to care enough for truth even to have a heresy (laughter); for there is nothing more detestable in heresy than the spirit of indifferentism, whether it be in religion or politics. I like a man and I like a woman, but I do not like something that is neither one nor the other. (Renewed laughter.) Now since we are called to this reconstructive work, each to make his contribution according to his several abilities, we must act through parties. I am aware that a great many men affect to despise party. I class that with the same spirit that affects contempt of the human body. There have been those that thought that only the soul was something dignified, and that the body was always to be derided, and all that pointed to it. Now I do not undertake to say that the body is equal to the soul. It is not; but I do say that the soul in this world would make but a very poor journey if it had nobody to act through. And I say in respect to political affairs, all citizens, thinking is revery, until by some engineery you can bring it to bear. A public sentiment to be of any validity must be organized, must be wisely led and wisely applied; and parties are those voluntary organizations by which alone you can give point, pith, and power to your political conceptions and belief. And therefore, while you have a right to disown the excesses, the follies, and the corruptions of party, your censure must not go to the life of parties; for there can be no free State, with free discussion and free action, except through the organization of parties. This brings us to the question of the hour. Since we have got the great work of reconstruction on hand, and since there are but two parties, and we must act through one of them or the other, which of these parties are to be selected? That is the question. There are a great many other things that might be said, but it is my purpose to-night to tell you which of these two parties ought to be put in possession of the Government and kept in possession of the Government for the sake of reconstruction. (Applause.) Which of these parties, then, is best fitted by its principles, by its antecedent history, by its ideas and sympathies, and those of its members, to have the management of reconstruction? First, is it the Democratic party? (Cries of "No," "no.") Gentlemen of a jury are never allowed to give a verdict till after the lawyers have pleaded the case out and stated the argument. (Laughter and applause.) I wish to disclaim all intention of assailing the motives and characters of the individual members of the Democratic party, while I undertake to show that that party is not fit to be trusted with the government of this nation. (Loud and prolonged applause.) I speak of the Democratic party as a living organization, with a creed, a platform, and a party discipline, and an innate and inevitable tendency; and it is not the citizen who belongs to the party, but the party itself, that I desire to characterize. And first, the Democratic party was once powerful, useful, and honorable, when the old Federal party had developed a general distrust of the country and a sympathy with the Government rather than with the people, a state of things which has always a tendency towards an aristocratic form of government. It then became inevitable that a party should spring up that would sympathize more with the people than with the Government, and that, I take it, was the nominal origin of the Democratic party; and then it was the champion of the rights of the poor man, and it had its life in this, that it thus far sustained and advocated the principles of humanity, and nothing could break it so long as it was true to the principles of justice, liberty, and equality down to the bottom of society. (Applause.) By-and-by there arose a desperate force in the country—I mean the force of slavery—and when the two parties, the Whig and the Democratic, wanted the support of the South, they supplicated its favor, though that favor was only to be given out with promises that slavery should be preserved and extended. Whig then bid against Democrat, and Democrat against Whig, and they both sacrificed principle to that balance of power thrown on their side by slavery. Both were corrupted; but one sinned without light, and the other with light. The Whig party comprised most of the thinking men of the country, and they knew they were doing wrong; but the Democratic party included the great mass of the unreading men, who therefore sinned without conscience. At any rate, they stood out better than the Whig party. (Laughter.) They succeeded in winning the South by promises, and then they became the fast ally and firm supporter of slavery. The abolition of the Missouri compromise, and the determination of the Democratic party to extend slavery, are to be charged on the Democratic party, and this was the real beginning of the war. From that date, as we can now see, it became inevitable. Now, it was the alliance of the Democratic party with the slavery of the South that led to the wild brigandism which ended in rebellion. The verdict of history, when rendered, will be that the war was brought on by the alliance of the Democratic party with slavery. (Applause.) But I go further. When the North resisted these measures, the Republican party grew into power at last from the necessities of the case, and Lincoln was elected President. (Applause.) If ever there was a constitutional act performed under this Government, that election was one. (Loud applause.) If ever a man was justly elected, that was the man. (Renewed applause.) His election was made a cause of secession and rebellion. It, at that hour, the Democratic party had said to the South, Stop, we have gone far enough, the South would never have taken another step. The South understood that secession should not bring war, and it was that understanding with their ally, the Democratic party, that led them into secession; and it was because the Democratic party had assured them that they might safely go into it that they plunged into rebellion; and all the blood that has been shed since the Rebellion commenced—drop for drop—if you give the South one, you have to give the Democratic party of the North another. They are nearly as guilty, if not as guilty, as the South, of the war. (Applause.) When the war began, what was the conduct of this party? I bear witness that there were many who supported it up to that time that then deserted its ranks and renounced it altogether, but the party was not broken up. You are aware that during the first three dark years of the war there was an outward sympathy with the Rebellion shown by this party, that they were like dead weights on the Government, that they resisted the raising of money, that they resisted taxation, resisted drafts, encouraged desertion, and in every way endeavored to thwart the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion. The culmination of all was found in the Chicago Convention. There, by a deliberate utterance, they advised the American people to give over the war, which they pronounced a failure, and to submit to the dismemberment of their country. Two hundred thousand black troops enlisted, and went forward to the salvation of the Union, and did save it; and the Democratic party opposed the raising of those troops, and now oppose the full emancipation of men who secured their emancipation by their heroic acts. Our votes have only ratified their deeds. (Applause.) They achieved their liberty. We only gave it a legal form. (Applause.) The Democratic party opposed also the Constitutional amendment, and I charge the Democratic party with having lost and forgotten the grand fundamental principle of our Government and our history, our peculiar political doctrine, that all men have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I charge it with having become the weak servitor of slavery. I charge it with having defeated the principles of liberty in order to divide the spoils with slavery. I charge it with having opposed every measure that the Government has adopted to ameliorate the laws to abolish slavery; and thus by its history, by its sympathies, and by its present spirit, the Democratic party is unfit to represent the present temper and spirit of this nation. (Applause.) But, it is said, is a party never to be allowed to repent? (Laughter.) If a party blunders it is said might it not at least be trusted upon reformation of its ways and policy? But then even him of Tarsus was not trusted until he had gone blind a good many days. (Laughter.) When a party running through the dark comes at last to the light, and asks the right to administer the affairs of the Government, we have a right to challenge its history, its antecedents, and its spirit, and to demand what is there in the present to entitle it to the confidence it desires. (Laughter and applause.) A party is a living thing, with a character, and like a person who has got a character, desires to change it; it takes a long time to change the character of a party. Before they can have the right to the confidence of a great nation, they must give strong evidence that their character has been subjected to such powerful influences that it is changed so as to represent the desires, wants, and sympathies of the people. It must be subjected to some regimen. In the field, when weeds and thistles crop up, it would never do to let them grow. They are cut up until they have lost the power to germinate, which might bring them back again. Some things may be infected very easily, and some disinfected—a little lime, a little sulphur would do; but there are some things that take everlasting sulphur to cleanse. (Great laughter and applause.) Now, consider the points. The destruction of slavery is one great object to be secured. Is the Democratic party exquisitely adapted to destroy slavery? That party spent its whole life bowing down to the feet of slavery, and are we now to expect, with our feelings in favor of the Constitution, law, and civilization, that that party will pronounce their flat against and condemn slavery? Are they to offer the last act of their party existence, having been opposed to those changes? Are they the proper persons to occupy the administration at the time these changes are to take place? We are to readjust the standard and rule the States out of the Union. Are they to readjust the relations, having been *particeps criminis* in opposing the security, education, and enfranchisement of the negro? That is the most solemn, affecting, and binding duty of the hour, and yet these men have not felt it their duty to secure these advantages for the negro. The re-establishment of good-will between North and South is to take place—are they fit messengers of peace between the two parties? In view of all, I then say deliberately, that I cannot belong to that party. (Long and continued applause.) Excuse me, gentlemen, I have been invited. (Cheers and laughter.) It was the whale that swallowed Jonah, and he did not like his accommodations. (Laughter.) I cannot countenance their aspersions, nor their ambitions; nor can I advise any one to join them, or remain with them. (Laughter.) I feel bound to exert the whole and whatever, if any, influence I possess to warn off my countrymen from any glossing or white-washing of new found liberty. They are unsafe and dangerous. If liberty is to be promoted in our day, it must be by some other encouragement. (Cheers.) Let us now turn to the other alternative, the Republican party. (Cheers.) Is that party fit for administration? ("No, no," and "Yes, yes.") A million tongues ere long will decide that question. (Cheers.) The Republican party sprang up originally as the party of liberty. It was born in sorrow. It was a child of suffering, with a life issuing almost into death. It was brought forth, scarcely brought forth, before the Apocalyptic dragon poured out a flood of water to destroy the woman and her child. It began long back, and has had a history and a spirit. That spirit and that history have been uniform. It has brought to life and power the original doctrine of our fathers. (Cheers.) In almost my whole lifetime, nothing has been so indwelling with me as the love of liberty; and in school books you can scarcely find those lessons that in early boyhood had stirred my soul. In tracts which are now distributed, and in the publications of societies, we do not see much on this question; and men are almost afraid to read the Declaration of Independence, or rather, read it very rapidly on the 4th of July. But those doctrines of liberty had been locked up or lay smouldering in the hearts of the Republican party. It kindled again the fires on the hearth and altar, and when danger came it kindled the camp-fires along a thousand miles, and the Republican party prevented the principles of liberty from falling into forgetfulness. That is the party that includes in the North, South, East, and West, that great army of men whose hopes, sympathies, labors, and sufferings have been brought forth in remarkable earnestness for liberty. (Cheers.) But the men that went to make up that party by their sympathy and their services are the men that you trained as believers in liberty—the old abolition party, and more recently the anti-slavery men and women, who prayed long in the dark period for the rising light of liberty. To such a party it is safe to commit the sacred work of reconstructing liberty. (Cheers.) It has been heard continuously throughout the war. (Cheers.) It has proved its fidelity and power. It has earned in blood the right to prescribe for our bleeding country. (Cheers.) I hear men say that that party has lost its character—that it arose for the emergency. Now, I say, it rose for the whole day of liberty. (Cheers.) It has made important progress in the elementary steps of reconstruction, and it holds great principles in securing that specific object which no other party presents. Though there may be differences of opinion as to the means of securing a common object, there ought to be none as to the objects themselves; and I think there is none. It is the duty of the Republican party to continue in power. I have said, from month to month, for a year and a half, that the Republican party, by bad management, suffered themselves to be ousted, and that if that continued it would be a crime against liberty second only to treason. (Cheers.) It is its duty to live, and conduct its councils so that it shall live and reign just now. It stands, it seems to me, on a fair footing, and though we may fear reaction, a violent excitement tending to reaction, I don't believe reaction or any reactionary party could again bring about that death which we suffered in the war. There is a great revolution in ideas and things. If the reactionary party are to go into power, they will entangle many things that need not be tangled, and that will require twenty years to unravel. It is, therefore, right that this thing should be done well and rapidly done, so that duty should be done to the country and humanity. The Republicans only represent the party that saved the country. To make peace with the Democratic party is not to make peace so violated through such party by the war. To make peace with them is to make peace with themselves. The continuance in power of the Republican party is indispensable to the raising up and securing intelligent citizenship. Whatever exception may be, we know it is among the Democratic party towards the negro. The animus of that party towards the negro has been bad—bad, and their feelings now are not very brotherly. (Cheers.) On the other hand, there is a vast number who have had sympathy for the poor and ignorant negro, who are not of the party of progress, as the Republicans are to-day and for the future. (Cheers.) The Democratic party feel that the negroes are great weeds in the mud which they have been hauling at their heels, and that if they could only get rid of them it would be to their advantage. They say this is to be a white man's Government, and they seem to predict that the black man's turn has not yet come. They say he is inferior by nature. On the other hand the great Christian public has determined that the black man shall be educated. They believe that we owe a debt of gratitude to him for his good conduct through all the war, and that debt they mean to pay by security, liberty, and civilization. (Cheers.) The Republicans believe that the negro has a precise function in American civilization, and they believe that education and citizenship are indispensable to the national prosperity. The abuse of four millions of men is a crime that would largely reflect upon the moral feelings of the nation. We should educate the blacks for their sakes and for our own, and we hold that no trust in our time has ever been devolved on us more sacred and more responsible than to take those freedmen out of their degradation by proper steps towards their education and enfranchisement, and elevate them so that they may feel the duty and understand the glory of citizenship. (Cheers.) And then with all my heart, I say that every young man—that every one with whom my voice may be influential—without wavering, without hesitation, but by all there is in liberty and truth and understanding, I would say to all, give your suffrages to the Republican party. (Applause.) But I hear it objected to these positions that I myself believe in the immediate settlement of this great national difficulty as the Democrats do, and as it is alleged the Republicans do not, and as I am not, and therefore we cannot advise you to go against your own sentiments. I do not so advise you. I advise you to go with them. I myself go with them. (Great cheering.) For I hold that a party is not merely and only a platform and a given number of voters around it; I hold that a party is to be known and its true principles and full career to be judged by its animating and interior support; by its impulses; by its genius; and that party that has stamped upon it a character for injustice, and for its love of slavery, and for its hatred of liberty and the black man—no matter how much a party like that may pretend to carry out just principles, it isn't competent for it to do it. But it is said that the Democratic party believe with you that this matter is to be settled at once. They say that I so desire it. No, I do not. They hold that the States have a right to come back without conditions. I do not. (Loud cheers.) I may hold that it is better for justice that a culprit arraigned and convicted by a judge should be pardoned without further ceremony; but that is not holding that he should come back before a judge and say:—"I have been pardoned, and have a right to come back and take my right in society." (Cheers.) I hold that this is an undoubted right which inheres only in Congress. (Continuous cheering.) I hold that it is a solemn obligation imposed upon Congress to see that these States come back only on conditions that will make the country safe. I may differ with you as to the conditions, but not as to the principles which lie at the back of them—that is for Congress to say, clothed as it is by the voice of the people with power to reconstruct upon such conditions that reconstruction shall be valid and permanent. (Cheers.) There can be no shadow of doubt, I think, upon this point. There may be differences of opinion as to how this right shall be exercised, but the right is indisputable. The Democratic party, as I understand it, do not believe it right to insist upon the Constitutional amendments. I am decidedly in favor of them. (Great cheering.) Not, to be sure, as necessarily conditions precedent for admission; but their equity and reasonableness no man can dispute. There must be some Constitutional amendments, which, as a matter of statesmanship I should prefer to be put otherwise; but the need of Constitutional amendments I have argued first, middle, and last, and still insist upon. Why, I had full faith that they would be passed whether the Southern States were in or out, and would be as much needed in as if they were out. The evils of not passing them, in the opinion of some, would be less considerable than otherwise. But I am not of that opinion; I have more hope and courage in the future. But they are, in all human probability, certain to be opposed. One thing, however, is certain—that the Constitutional amendment will pass. (Cheers.) No matter what I think and hope, I think it would be best for the interest of the country if those States were admitted and society settled in them. I am not the Republican party; I am only a true member of it (cheers), with liberty to express my judgment of what might best be done, and everybody has the same right. And while, though not in a matter of principle, not in a vital matter of truth, but in a mere matter of policy, what shall I do? Not refuse to work. This is not the business of a citizen. No. The same reason that led me once to urge the admission of the Southern States without this change in the Constitution now leads me to urge upon the Southern people a prompt acceptation of the amendment, so that the whole work of reconstruction may be consummated and the question put out of the way. (Cheers.) The Democratic party, as I understand it, would leave the blacks wholly to local law. Now, I believe the nation to be under the most solemn obligations of honor to secure that liberty which the freedmen have earned. What shall secure it may well divide men's opinions. Some men may be more sanguine than others. Some, far more courageous and hopeful than others, propose that they shall be secured beyond all peradventure. (Great cheering.) The right of this no reasonable man can doubt. I am not in favor of a legislature that leaves the work as it is, trusting to the future. It seems to me that delay of itself is an evil. I felt that the wound between North and South, to use a surgical term, should be healed by "first intention," and that it was not necessary to put in a "seton" to keep the sore running. I believe that mere legislation will not protect the blacks. I will not be misunderstood upon this subject. I believe in the necessity of laws just as I believe in the necessity of fences around a farm. You may put in the crops; they may promise you everything, but the boars and wild beasts will break in and destroy your unprotected crops; but fences without crops are unprofitable to the husbandman. (Cheers and laughter.) What is law without public sentiment behind it? Who executes the law? To be sure, the officers of the law. What makes the officers execute them? Of course the public sentiment which lies behind the law. But a law in New York which the intelligent citizen disbelieves in you cannot find an officer to execute. It falls dead. That which gives power and dignity and success to law is the will, the heart, and the intelligence of the great community. (Cheers.) It is public sentiment which executes the law. If I speak strongly upon this point you must excuse me. My early life was passed in the extreme West, where the known jealousy of the people is opposed to intrusion from abroad. We know there how difficult it was for an accomplished minister to come in amongst us without being esteemed. Without such introduction he would be treated as a heathen. If, then, teachers and schoolmistresses go South; if there is to be a cordial understanding between the people North and South, you must prepare the way for it. I believe in the good intentions of the people of the South. I do not think the Mississippi valley is the South. If all the South was like that State I would also entertain the same feelings. I do not think that the feelings which prevail around the Sea Islands of the South is the South. I look at the South as a whole, and my impression is that they treated the black man as well as it was in the nature of slavery to treat him. I have great faith in the honor and good intentions of the South. I am not ashamed to say that my heart goes out towards them. I am not ashamed when ten years shall have passed away to have it understood that there was one man, an abolitionist of the darkest dye, had a yearning for this portion of his countrymen, and who was sorry in their sorrows—sorry for their mistakes—and though indignant at their crimes, and eager to vindicate justice, yet, after the war was over, yearned for their admission to the Union, believing in every man's word. Not that I would leave the South without law, but I would hasten the law and surround it with testimonials of kindness, that there might be a beginning of public sentiment that would make these laws valid and operative. (Cheers.) This is my faith and my heresy, and now I will, with your permission, draw very near to the conclusion—towards what we have been striving to attain. The night is far spent, and I think the day is at hand; and by tokens, clear as thunders in the sky, we know what the verdict of the people is to be. We know who are to hold power for the next two years. (Cheers.) We know and rejoice in it; nay, would have every vote doubled, not in the Democratic sense (laughter), but would win two for every one that is cast; for I deem it important that the testimony of the North should be given with a volume and vastness and decisiveness that shall admit of no misunderstanding, and that when they take their places of power and administration again, it shall be with all the North behind them and endorsing them. It is a good lesson for those among them that might be mischief-makers, and it will do no harm to those who are not mischief-makers among them. And when once our power is assured, then we can have our own criticisms among ourselves. There is a right of diversity of opinion in the Republican party. We have a right to adopt expedient measures, but when once they have been settled and determined, we are to put shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, and with lock step and unbroken ranks to go forward and to maintain the Government and the country (cheers), still retaining the right to criticize and still retaining the right to urge measures which seem to me to be wise and right. I shall do it still with fealty to the great cause and to the great party with which I have grown up, and in which I verily believe inheres the honor, the liberty, the dignity, and the power of our country. Fellow-citizens, a few more years and we shall smile where now we scowl; we shall look back to the whirlwinds of feeling and strange fantastic notions or visions that sometimes danced athwart us; we shall look back as we do to every excited period, and marvel how we were carried away. It will be that period when kindness shall come back again—when new men will come up with nobler principles than their ancestors—when there shall be no rent in the seamless garment of liberty—when the world shall see that this Government is competent to all the functions of administration within and without—when the nations of the earth which have long groaned in bondage, looking upon this spectacle of sublime self government, shall take pattern and example, and the world itself shall begin to be disenthralled and redeemed. To that glorious day we are marching, you and I, and all of us. Let us call in more, recruit our ranks, lift up again our banners, sound once more the old trumpet note of liberty. The day dawns and the time hastens. But a little while and the victory will be achieved, the conflict over, and then with one heart and with one soul, and that one of gladness, we will give thanks to the God of our fathers that has guided the children through the wilderness and the sea into the promised land.

Mr. Beecher was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP "SCOTIA" AT NEW YORK.

Treaty of Peace Between Austria and Italy.

Conditions of the Instrument.

Another Complication in the Schleswig-Holstein Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The steamer *Scotia* has arrived, bringing dates from Queenstown to the evening of the 7th instant.

A Florence despatch says the following are the principal conditions of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy:—The mutual exchange of all prisoners of war. Austria consents to the union of Venetia with Italy. The frontiers to be added to Italy are those which constitute the administration front of Venetia, while under the Austrian dominion. The amount of the debt assumed by Italy is 35,000,000 florins, payable in eleven instalments in twenty-three months.

The Monte-Lombardo Venetian Railroad is transferred to Italy with its actual assets and liabilities. Its assets are 3,500,000, and its liabilities 66,000,000 florins.

Until further arrangement, the revenue of the two networks of railway north and south of the Alps will be allowed to accumulate, in order to calculate the gross revenue, which should serve as a basis for the valuation of the kilometre guarantee.

Measures are to be taken to separate the networks of railway, and complete the unfinished portion. Venetians residing in Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality. All objects of art as well as the archives belonging to Venetia will be restored. The iron crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy. The treaties which formerly subsisted between Austria and Sardinia will again come into force for the year, during which period fresh arrangements can be concluded.

Private property belonging to the Italian princes which has been sequestered by the Italian Government is to be restored, with the reservation of the rights of the State to one-third. A complete amnesty will be accorded by both Austria and Italy to all persons condemned for political offenses, to deserters from either army, and to persons compromised by their political conduct.

It is said that 20,000 Schleswigers in a day and a half signed a petition for the restoration of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

An Athens despatch, dated September 27, says that the French Minister, M. Moustier, warned the Greek Government that France would break off diplomatic relations with Greece, if the latter did not observe the strictest neutrality during the present insurrection in Candia. The Cretan National Assembly had called upon the Greek nation to take part in the insurrection. The English and French Consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement.

A Corfu despatch, dated October 2, says on the 22d ult. twenty thousand Turco-Egyptian troops attacked the Greek camp, extending from Moresa to Kesanca. The Greeks repulsed every onslaught. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Greeks, who had received reinforcements of two thousand men, totally defeated the Imperial troops. The latter are said to have lost three thousand prisoners. The remainder, Egyptians, escaped on board the Turkish squadron near Moresa.

The Turkish troops have been again reinforced by the arrival of 8000 Egyptians, seven Turkish batteries, and a considerable force of artillery.

The famine in India continues, and is of the most fearful character.

European News by the Atlantic Cable to October 15.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 15.—The Cotton Market is very active, with sales to-day of 30,000 bales Middling Uplands have advanced ⅛d., closing at 15½d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, October 15—The Money Market is slightly firmer. Consols for money, 89¾.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the prices of American securities:—Erie, 49½; Illinois Central, 78½; Five Twenties, 70¾.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 16.

The President and the Constitutional Amendment.

The rumor that the President had written to Southern Governors, advising them to convene their Legislatures, and recommend the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, is undoubtedly incorrect, as no positive indications have yet been exhibited tending to show that the President will swerve from his purpose not to be a party to the granting of universal negro suffrage in any shape. It may be, however, that the result of the New York elections, if unfavorable to the conservatives, may tend to ameliorate his views, and a compromise between himself and Congress be effected at the next session. If he remains inflexible, the radicals will assuredly make an effort to impeach him; at least that is the sentiment of the radical leaders at this time.

The Forthcoming Message.

The timber of the President's message is already being prepared, and some of its proportions shaped. The superstructure will not, however, be completed until the November elections shall have decisively expressed the tone of the people of New York and other States.

Open Again.

The railroad and river communication between Washington and Richmond, by way of Acquia creek, which was interrupted by the late rains, has been resumed.

A Rebellious Circular of the Baltimore "Conservatives."

BALTIMORE, October 16.—Petitions are being circulated here, and extensively signed by those opposed to the present city government, calling on Governor Swann to remove the Police Commissioners on a charge of official misconduct. The matter excites much comment. The law gives the Governor power to remove during the recess of the Legislature, and also to fill vacancies.

The friends of the Commissioners maintain, however, that this cannot be done except by trial and conviction before the Superior Court, whilst those who petition for the removal claim that the Governor can at once set the entire Board aside, and appoint a new one. As the Police Board have the appointment of judges for the approaching State election, the importance of the question may be readily understood.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Commonwealth vs. Davis, Feit & Hancock. This case was continued over from yesterday. The following additional evidence was offered:—

Mr. Geer was sworn, and testified as follows:—

To the District Attorney.—Question. Mr. Geer, will you state to the Court and jury what you mentioned to me a moment ago? Answer. When Davis called at my house he said he had made a contract between himself and a gentleman in Jersey, whom he said was a schoolmaster.

He said he had sold out to him this partnership for a larger sum than he had offered it to me; and this gentleman was coming into town on Monday and take the chair in the office unless it was sold before. When I went to arrest Hancock, he said to me that Davis did not give him a part of the money that he received; but he gave him that contract—that paper selling out his partnership or copartnership to this schoolmaster—and that he was coming down on Monday; and he (Hancock) was to consummate arrangements with him. He was to receive the money from the Jerseyman.

Hancock was to sell out his interest to him. He said that paper was delivered to him by Davis, at the barber shop or the saloon, about 8 o'clock, on Saturday night, and that was the last he saw of Davis. I asked Hancock where the paper was? He said he had torn it up. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Shick vs Kraus. This was an action to recover for services rendered by plaintiff to defendant. Jury out.

John Kearan vs. Adams' Express Company. An action to recover for damages sustained by plaintiff in having his coach run into by one of defendants' cars. It was alleged that one night the plaintiff was driving his coach from the Baltimore Depot behind three other coaches on the railroad track. The cars of defendant were coming behind at a right brisk pace. Before the defendant could get off the track, his coach was struck by one of the cars and badly damaged. The horse ran away, breaking the harness. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull and unsettled this morning, owing to the rapid decline in gold. Government bonds were firmly held at full prices. New 5-20s sold at 110½; and 10-40s at 99¼, an advance of ⅛; 113¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 112½ for 6s of 1881; and 106 and 106¼ for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾ and old do. at 96¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 57 94-100, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening, and Minehill at 57½, no change; 56¾ was bid for Pennsylvania; 35½ for Little Schuylkill; 59½ for Norristown; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 65 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 31¾ for Catawissa preferred; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 55. 88¾ was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Philadelphia; 15½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33 102 was bid for Seventh National; 148 for Philadelphia; 133 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 140 for Kensington; 66 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 90 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58¼, no change, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 37, no change; 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 12¾ for Morris preferred; 1½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149⅞; 11 A. M., 150; 12 M., 147½; 1 P. M., 149¼.

—The New York *Times* of this morning says:—"The week opens on the accustomed ease of supply and cheapness of rates in our Money Market. Several of the large Stock firms were themselves free lenders to-day at 5 per cent. There is a break in the Gold Room *corner* of 2¼@3 per cent., and less disposition to lock up Gold Notes on borrowed money. The cash Gold was easy to-day, and this fact imparted firmness to Exchange, and ease in the payment of Customs. The latter amounted to $445,000."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is wholly unchanged, and leading houses have an abundance of capital offered at 4@5 per cent. on call. Prime commercial bills are sold at 5 per cent. and good at 5½@6 per cent. The bank statement shows a further increase in loans, with a reduction in the deposits, specie and legal-tender items, with an increase in the circulation of $874,550."

—At Cincinnati on Friday there was a good demand for money, and lenders were freely supplied with paper, but the general features of the market were unchanged, and rates of interest remained at 8@10 per cent. for first-class names. Exchange ruled firm at par@50c. premium buying, and 1-10 premium selling. The supply is hardly equal to the demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Reading Railroad.....b5 58¼

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 US 5-20s 65. ..110¾		$2000 Leh Val bds..	86¼
$500 do ..July..108¾		$1050 Ph & E 6s....	90¾
$2000 U S 10-40s coup 99¼		600 sh Fulton....tots	6
$20000 Pa 6s..trf lots108¾		400 sh do ....lots.	6
$2000 City 6s old.... 95¾		19 sh Lehigh Nav..	58¼
$1000 do...new. 99¼		100 sh Reading b30	57 94
$1500 do.mun..its 99¼		100 sh do....2d	57 94
$1150 Leh 6s 84.... 92¼		100 sh Penn R c&p.c	56¾
$5000 susq Cnl bds 60½		18 sh Minehill.....	57½
$2000 C & A 6s 89.. 98¾		1 sh Mech Bank....	33
$2000 do..... 92		100 sh N Y & Mid...	47
$2000 Read 6s, 70.... 93¾		100 sh Ches & Walk	55
$2000 do.....lots 94			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148½ @149; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 142; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16; do. August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 112⅝@112¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 110⅛@110½; do., 1865, 110¼ @110⅜; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅛@99½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106¾@106¾; do., 2d series, 105¾ @106; do., 3d series, 105¼@106. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¾@114.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, October 16.—There is a moderate inquiry for Flour for home consumption, at yesterday's prices, but there is a total absence of any demand for shipment. The sales reach 1000 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $12 5@13 50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@13 50; superfine at $7 75@8 75; old stock and fresh ground extras at $8@9; and fancy brands at $15@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 75 @ bbl. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

There is a fair inquiry for Wheat, but there is not much doing in consequence of limited receipts and stocks. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 90@3 10, and white and $3 10@3 25. There is very little Rye here, but it is in good request; Pennsylvania is held at $1 30 @ bushel. Corn has again advanced; sales of 2200 bushels of yellow at $1 08@1 09. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 2500 bushels new Southern at 61@68c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Provisions.—The stocks of all descriptions are exceedingly small, but fully ample for the demand. Sales of new Mess Pork at $34 25@34 50; Clear at $37; and Prime mess at $26@32 50. Mess Beef varies at from $16 to $25 for Western, and city packed Smoked Hams sell at 21@23c., and Pickled do at 19½@20c.

Whisky is unchanged; 50 bbls. Ohio sold at $2 43, and small lots at $2 44.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Cotton is steady at 42@44c. Flour steady; sales of 9500 at bbls. $8@11 75 for State, $10 10@13 50 for Ohio; $7 90@11 for Western; and $12@16 50 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn declined 1@2c; sales small. Pork heavy at $33 for mess. Lard quiet. Whisky steady.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Lesson of October.

From the Tribune.

The Johnsonized Democracy had to gain *twenty-two* Representatives in Congress in order to be able to prevent the passage of bills over a veto. Up to this moment, while nearly half the members from the loyal States have been chosen, the Johnsonites have gained *none*.

In the States that voted last week the members returned stand as follows:—

	1866. Rep. Union	1866. Dem.	1864. Rep.-Union.	1864. Dem.
Pennsylvania	18	6	16	8
Ohio	16	3	17	2
Indiana	8	3	8	3
Iowa	6	0	6	0
Total	48	12	47	13

Here is a positive *gain* to the right; and the representatives previously chosen stand as follows:—

	1866. Rep.-Union.	1866. Dem.	1864. Rep.-Union.	1864. Dem.
Vermont	2	0	3	0
Maine	5	0	5	0
Oregon	1	0	1	0

There was a failure to choose in one Vermont district, but both Republican candidates were far ahead of their Democratic competitor, and a Republican will surely be chosen next time.

We have also gained a United States Senator from Pennsylvania in place of Edgar Cowan, and have secured another United States Senator from Indiana in place of the Hon. Henry S. Lane, who declines a re-election. (The United States Senators last chosen from Pennsylvania and Indiana were against us.)

In Ohio, the Republican majority is at least 10,000 higher than last year. It is considerably higher in Iowa. In Indiana, the Republican majority is less than in 1864, but far higher than in any other year.

In Pennsylvania, General Geary's majority is larger than Governor Curtin's in 1863, when our entire majority was made up of soldiers and clerks sent home from the Union armies and from Washington to vote. Our adversaries then claimed that we coerced or changed the soldiers' votes; now, the soldiers are at home, and vote as they see fit. Yet they vote as they did when in the field; and, with the offices and patronage of the Federal Government turned against us, we have gained strength in Congress.

Can any fail to discover the signs of the times?

A Remarkable Conversion.

From the Tribune.

It is little that the London *Times* can do, in the way of moral influence, towards helping the settlement of the questions by which this country is at present agitated and divided. The American people have learned to estimate the utterances of that journal at their true value, and the opinions of "The Thunderer" have but small weight with us now-a-days. Still it is interesting, and not altogether unedifying, to note the changes through which the *Times* passes in dealing with purely American questions. More: these changes are always significant. If the *Times* is variable and uncertain, it certainly does not lack shrewdness. It likes to be on the winning side, and it has a quick eye for the indications of approaching victory. During our civil war it supported the Confederacy with all its might, till it perceived that a collapse was inevitable, when it coolly abandoned its friends. So it has stoutly defended President Johnson in his position of antagonism to Congress; but now it suddenly turns round and advises him to make terms with the radicals, and to urge upon the South the adoption of the Constitutional amendment. But not content with this, it has a good word to say for the cause of negro suffrage, admitting, by implication, the right of the Southern blacks to vote. "When the animosities of the war have somewhat passed away"—it is thus it expresses itself—"and the feelings with which the negroes are regarded are somewhat softened, the Southerners will, it is to be hoped, confer the franchise on black men, under proper regulations." Very good this—for the *Times*, over the spirit of whose dream a change is evidently passing—a change produced, we believe, by the noble stand taken by the radical party of this country in defense of the sacred principles underlying the immortal Declaration of Independence. It is thus that the right and the truth ever compel homage, even from men having little or no sincere sympathy with them. We suppose the *Times* may henceforth be reckoned among the friends of the negro, and that it will cease to sneer at those who advocate justice for him. But now that it has given in its adhesion to impartial suffrage in the United States, it is to be hoped the day is not distant when it will raise its voice on behalf of the millions of unenfranchised Englishmen, and help them in their struggles with the oligarchy of the old country. The people of America can take care of the question of suffrage in this country, and are quite equal to the task of settling it on a basis of justice to all. Let the *Times* look at home. There is a great work to be done there, and we shall rejoice to find it lending its influence and employing its unquestioned ability in helping to liberate the political serfs of Great Britain.

Our Claims against England—The Time for a Prompt Demand for Indemnity at Hand.

From the Herald.

The steamer *City of Boston* brought a special despatch to the *Herald*, containing an important extract from the London *Times* of October 4, on the subject of the *Alabama* claims. The action of the Administration with regard to the Fenian invasion of Canada, and the presence and demonstrations of our formidable iron-clads in English waters, have had their effect, and the *Times'* article indicates a radical change in public opinon on the subject of indemnity. It is proposed that a commission shall be appointed, embracing eminent jurists of all maritime nations, to deliberate on the duties as well as rights of neutrals in time of war; and it adds that if this commission shall convince the English Government that some indemnity is due the United States for the grievous injury inflicted on her commerce by the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*, it will then not be too late to make reparation. The *Times* says England should have no false pride on the subject of submitting the claims to a mixed commission, and hints that no country has more to lose by a lax interpretation of the laws which she violated than has England.

It is significant that at the moment England is preparing to abandon her position, the people of this country are growing more determined in their purpose of obtaining their just indemnity. On Saturday last "a number of gentlemen representing claimants for indemnity from England waited upon the President, and urged upon him the necessity of immediate action." It was suggested "that a demand should be immediately made for indemnity within thirty days," with the alternative of the seizure of Canada, to be held as a sort of hostage for payment of said claims. It appears that the President's political friends favor the movement, on the ground that even if war with England should follow, it would have a good effect in healing our party dissensions, and in bringing all parties to a happy accord in the restoration of the Union and in support of the Administration in a decisive settlement with England.

The main idea here presented is that war with England must necessarily result from a peremptory demand for a settlement of these claims. But why war? It is apparent, we think, from the article which we have quoted, that if a positive demand in the premises were made, requiring the simple answer of yea or nay from England, the money would be forthcoming. General Jackson, in his day, put in a demand upon France for similar indemnities to the extent of five millions of dollars, with the alternative of reprisals upon French commerce, and what was the result? After some little chaffering and an appeal by France to the King of Belgium, the justice of the demand was admitted and the cash was sent over. Let this suggested demand be made upon England, and the twenty or thirty millions indemnity involved will be considered a mere bagatelle compared with the tremendous sacrifices and fearful disasters that would result to her from a war at this time with the United States. Such a war would entail the immediate loss of the Canadas and all her North American possessions, her navy would be demolished by our superior iron-clads, her commerce would be swept from the ocean by our cruisers, and revolutionary uprisings in Ireland and England would probably bring the whole empire to a rapid dissolution, and a reconstruction of its fragments into numerous kingdoms and republics.

We know that the great bugbear of Mr. Seward, all the way through, has been the fear of a war with England or France, or both; hence his temporizing policy in regard to the French-Mexican usurpation, and these Anglo-Rebel spoliations upon our commerce. But the day for such temporizings has gone by. Mr. Seward has filled his mission. The door has been closed against him. He now stands in the way of the true policy of the Administration touching our foreign affairs. This is the difficulty which must be first removed in order to take the first step of a new departure—the prompt and positive demand for indemnity from England. To this end, and in view also of his manifest policy henceforth on Southern restoration, the first necessity of President Johnson is a new Cabinet, beginning with a new Secretary of State. Until this essential forward step is made we must trust to luck, and from England and France we must take things as they come.

England and the United States.

From the Times.

The English Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanley, made some striking remarks at the cable banquet in Liverpool lately on the importance of a cordial union between England and the United States. He expressed the conviction that upon such a union, "more than upon any other earthly thing, the future civilization of the world depends," and that "any man who either wilfully or ignorantly endeavors to estrange the two countries from each other, is doing the very worst and most mischievous piece of work that it is given to a human being to do."

This is strong language, but we believe it expresses the strong conviction of candid and reflecting men in both countries. We have evidence daily that the best men of both parties in England—the Tory Government and the Liberals in opposition—both believe it; and in the care taken by the London *Times* to inform itself accurately and fully concerning American affairs, we see evidence of the importance attached by that great journal, which is more powerful than any party, whether in or out of office, to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two nations. Such relations will be best promoted, or the foundation for them will best be laid, by a frank and just understanding of the dominant sentiment on either side; and we shall contribute somewhat, perhaps, to that understanding by stating what may be unwelcome, but what is certainly true.

It is a very general belief in this country that England is just now anxious for friendly relations with us because she is in trouble at home—because she is isolated on the European continent, having no powerful allies, no strong bonds of friendship, no reason to look for aid, in case of need, to the great powers of Europe, but rather to expect from them acts of hostility more or less disguised—and because in the Irish disaffection, in the Fenian movement, in her colonial agitations, and in the reform movement which threatens to grow into revolution, she sees gathering perils, which render hostility on the part of the United States the most formidable of all the dangers she can possibly foresee or apprehend. This belief may not be well founded, but it is widely entertained, and the state of Europe is such as to make it plausible. Russia has not forgiven England for the Crimean war, nor lost her interest in the fate of Turkey; and the necessities of Napoleon are very different now from what they were twelve years ago, and the policy of non-intervention, whatever else it may have done for England, has certainly not given her a single ally in Europe who would stand by her side against the world.

Another conviction, equally strong in this country, and still more influential, is that when we were in trouble England did not show herself our friend. She did not then think it so important to the civilization of the world that the most friendly relations should prevail between the two countries. She did not then think it the "worst and most mischievous thing" which any human being could do to estrange the two countries—or for one of them to inflict injury and damage upon the other. On the contrary, she looked with great complacency upon a gigantic struggle for our destruction. She allowed that struggle to receive aid and succor and reinforcement from her shores, and upon her soil; and when we urged the necessity of friendly relations, and showed her that the civilization of the world depended upon liberty and law, and the power of the two great nations speaking the English language to protect and defend them, she gave us the technical pleadings of lawyers, and the cold maxims of a neutrality which cared little for civilization, and savored much of self-interest, in reply. Words, even, of kindness and hearty sympathy, then, would have bound America to England with bands of steel. They are of much less value now.

We do not urge these things as reasons why there should not be the most friendly relations between these two great nations, but only to point out some of the difficulties which will embarrass the English Government in trying to promote and strengthen them. The English themselves have made the task difficult. They have piled up obstacles in the way. The Government of that day did it by its indifference—the party which is now the Government did it then by its open demands and efforts for a more pronounced hostility. The London *Times* did it by a steady and systematic misrepresentation of the nature of our struggle and an open espousal of the cause of those who sought our destruction. The men of rank and wealth in England did it by lending money to our foes, by organizing societies and clubs in their support, and by throwing all their moral and social weight into the scale against us. It was only from the laboring men of England, those who suffered most from the contest we were compelled to wage, that we received any words of encouragement—any exhortations to persevere.

These things have made a profound impression upon the minds and hearts of the American people—one which will not easily or speedily be effaced. Something beyond words of compliment or kindness, at social banquets or elsewhere, however sincere and cordial they may be, will be required for its removal. Just now England has far more to gain than the United States by an alliance and good understanding between the two nations. It is civilization in the East, and not upon this continent, that is menaced now. The peril which threatened it here has in good part been averted; but we were left to wage that great warfare alone, and it was made all the heavier for us because the power which is so anxious for the cause of civilization now cared nothing whatever for it then. The public men of England are doing a good work, not only for themselves, but for the world, in seeking relations of friendship with the United States. But they must be prepared for a great many words of coldness, and for some of bitterness and reproach, before they secure the excellent end at which they aim.

The Constitutional Amendment Swindle.

From the World.

The first section of the Constitutional amendment is either intended to give negroes a vote or it is not. If it is, it is a roundabout, concealed, and tricky way of doing it—the worst ossible way. If negro suffrage was not the radical intention, then these pets and darlings of theirs are excluded from the basis of representation, as they ought not to be, whether they vote or do not vote. They should be represented as the aliens, minors, and women of all parts of the country are represented at the ballot-box, by the adult male white citizens; in Congress by representatives chosen of these. They should be taxed, for direct taxation and representation are proportioned to population by the Constitution. We have heavy burdens to pay; the three or more millions of Southern blacks should not be exempted from bearing their share of them. Now ten States are taxed on their total population, and that total population is excluded from all representation whatever. Is this a representative Government?

Constitutional Amendment "Condition."

From the World.

A bill accompanied the amendment, reported on the 30th of April, to provide for restoring the Southern States. It had two sections; one, that when they ratified the amendment they should have representation; the other, that the direct tax unpaid should be postponed ten years. This bill, which seemed to look towards representation, was defeated.

The Thirty-ninth Congress thus refused to make the ratification of the amendment a condition of representation. In the face of such a fact, for Republicans to talk of its being a condition is bare-faced, brazen dishonesty. Condition, indeed! They now deny the South all representation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 25 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teachers in Georgia sent out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence of the extensive failure of the corn crop the destitute from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are located in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most suffering condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number of children are applying for admittance to our schools. The Commission are anxious to extend a helping hand to all such, and raise them to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the future, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the people.

The Commission has appointed the Rev. James Boggs as their agent to wait upon our citizens and solicit contributions in money or clothing in behalf of this noble charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the capital Stock will be increased to $500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of; applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.
10 10 12t W. H. KRAWN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, N. E. corner of NINTH and GREEN Street, on MONDAY, the 5th of November next at 10½ o'clock A. M. and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held, at same place, for four Managers to serve three years; the election to close at 2 P. M.
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
10 9 tuft 11 5 Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the RATHBONE PETROLEUM COMPANY of Pennsylvania will be held at their office No. 456 S. FOURTH Street, on TUESDAY, 16th October, at 3 o'clock P. M.
9 29 O2 9 16 4t J. W. SANBORN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No 2194 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held.
CHARLES M. SIER, Secretary.
Philadelphia October 6, 1866. 10 6 10t

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.
By order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. R. LIPPINCOTT, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 6y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence,
8 24 2mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
6 22 mwsm MADAME D HERVILLY, Principal.

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical Mathematical Boarding School for Boys, Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1234 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 5 1m* Rev. JOHN McELWAY A. M., Principal

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LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct from Europe,

A NEW INVOICE OF

1070 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Children's Handkerkchiefs.
Printed Handkerchiefs,
French Linen Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
German Linen Handkerchiefs.

MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

The Largest Linen Stock in the City.
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CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1·25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. (repeated)

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T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Silk Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Buriaps.
Bal ansvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
9 5

1866!—OCTOBER DRY GOODS!

OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.

Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All-wool De Laines, etc.
French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc.

SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good.
Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Late Thornley & Chism's),
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets all wool, at 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37½, and $1·50. Three ply Carpets, $2·20. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1·90, worth $2·50. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c to $1·60. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading, 50c. Woollen Druggets $1·25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2·75; Cocoa Mats, $1·25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $11; Flannels 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines, 31c. Store for bargains wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs of all colors, Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,

RICH PLAID POPLINS,
SOLID COLORS POPLINS,
RICH STRIPED POPLINS

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE

50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests, best goods.
Ladies' Merino Vests, large assortment.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1·25.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
95 cent Lupin's double width all-wool Delaines.
Best water-proof Cloaking, $1·50 and $1·75.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
Canton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40 and 50 cents.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Fine assortment Shirting Flannels,
$6·75, large size all-wool Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels,
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
5-4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin, 35 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31 etc.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths and prices.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city, $1·75.
65 cents yard wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50 cents.
Cuffs, 13 cents.
Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and $1.
Crash, 12½ cents.
Cheapest Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29 5 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND

FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND SATINETS,

AND NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF

OVERCOATINGS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES

BLACK ALPACAS,

ALL GRADES AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 37½ cents.
One lot of Tartan Plaid, 37½ cents.
Stripe Poplins, Silk and Wool, 62½ cents.
Good Quality Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 60, 65 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Fine Quality all wool Delaines.
Plain and Plaid Poplins.
French Merinoes.
French Chintzes, yard wide.
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Plain and Twilled Greys and Red Flannels.
Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc. etc.

JUST OPENED, FROM AUCTION,

Several lots of Worked Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
KID GLOVES, superior quality, at $1·25, the best in the city for that price.
Good quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Children's Merino Vests and Pants,
Several lots of Ladies' Gloves, left from last season, selling off very cheap.
Several new lots of Ladies' Gloves, from our own importations, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods from auction.
8 18 6]

RICH BLACK SILKS AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at
M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Newest styles in every variety.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family 8 25

CRUMPTON & CO.'S

LAUNDRY SOAP

Is the best and most economical in the market. It does not require dissolving before you can use it like some other soaps. All who use it once will have no other.
FACTORY, No. 1529 SALMON Street, Port Richmond.
10 12 6t* B. W. & J. B. HARPER, Agents, No. 117 South WATER Street.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 6p

THE BEST SAFE.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.

MARVIN & CO.,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.
Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned, finished without being taken apart, whether the cloth be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All order are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mwfm No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.
No. 28 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 702 BROADWAY New York.
No. 136 PIER RESERVE Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf3m

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks, Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay, and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.
N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. [9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Hount.
R. H. Dinmore Frederick A. Riehle.

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS,*

FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 6 mwsim No. 819 ARCH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*)

SEEING STARS.—"As countless as the sands of the sea-shore, or the stars of heaven." How true is the comparison! In ancient times, when the telescope was unknown, and there were no artificial means to extend the scope of observation, the number of the stars seemed almost limitable. But now, when, by the aid of astronomers' enormous telescopes, new and vaster fields of observation are opened up to our vision, the mind almost shrinks back appalled at the magnitude of creation. There have been frequent attempts to count the number of the visible heavenly bodies. There are also many calculations respecting the numbers of the stars of the several magnitudes by referring the stars of each magnitude to its own great concentric shell of space, and allowing a certain number to each successive shell. There has been thus calculated to be 22,464,000 stars distributed amongst the different portions of space, calculating them to be of twelve different magnitudes.

If we now suppose the above number of stars to be equally distributed throughout each shell or concentric space, that is, at equal distances, so that each space should contain the number of stars corresponding to its capacity, we shall find the number corresponding to each magnitude. Thus 22,464,000—1728=1300=the number of stars of the first magnitude, or number to occupy the central sphere; seven times that number for the next concentric sphere, nineteen times for the next, and so on; as in the following table:—

Visible to the naked eye. Mag.		Visible only through tel. Mag.	
1.	13,000	7.	1,651,000
2.	91,000	8.	2,197,000
3.	247 000	9.	2,821,000
4.	481,000	10.	3,523 000
5.	793 000	11.	4 303,000
6.	1 183 000	12.	5,183,000
	2,808,000		19,656,000
			2,808 000
		Total.	22,464 000

Thus we see that if all our stars were about equally distant from each other, we should have 13,000 first magnitude stars, instead of 18 or 20, as at present, and the whole number visible without optical aid would be nearly three millions, instead of three thousand. It is probable that in such a distribution the magnitudes, as at present constituted, would not correspond, for a vast multitude of stars would be much nearer to us than they now are, and many of those that appear to us through telescopes to be closely aggregated in the spaces of the Milky Way would be much farther apart. According to the scheme of equal distribution, the nearer stars would be much brighter, as well as much nearer; our nights would not be dark, and we should very likely derive not only a much greater amount of light from the stars, but probably a considerable degree of heat; many of the nearest stars would present a measurable disk, and astronomers would not be perplexed in determining the annual parallax, a problem which has only been resolved of late years, by the most remarkable refinements in instrument making and in delicacy of observation.

We are therefore confirmed in the belief entertained by astronomers generally, that the stars are gathered mainly into clusters through the visible universe, and we are in an exceedingly sparse portion of the great cluster of the galaxy. If we were in the condensed ring of the Milky Way, our nights would be splendid beyond description. Indeed, we should find no night there, and it may be doubted whether the augmentation of light and heat in those condensed regions would not be inconsistent with the existence of life as at present constituted on our globe.

The stars of all the clusters are chained together, as it were, by the gravitating force which pervades the universe and acts upon all matter. This force extends to a greater distance, and is active through more extensive spaces, than has generally been realized or apprehended. Mrs. Sommerville, a profound scientific lady, makes the following remark at page 386 of her treatise, "Connection of Physical Sciences"— * * * "Yet so remote are the nearest of the fixed stars that it may be doubted whether the sun has any sensible influence on them." This passage induced us to enter upon the calculation a short time since. It is by no means difficult or complex. Among other results we find that two suns of the size and mass of our sun, and placed at the distance of the nearest fixed stars (saunder) would attract each other with a force of 37,039,658,-666,000 tons.

And yet, vast as is the number of stars that have been observed and numbered, it is but reasonable to suppose that in relation to the whole sublime and infinite creation they are but as a grain of sand to the whole world. Indeed, when we try to compute the number of worlds that compose the universe, calculation is balked, and the brain whirls under the stupendous infinity of the theme.

BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The pastors and five delegates from each of thirty-four Baptist Sunday Schools met in convention at the Tabernacle Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, last evening.

Rev. Dr. Griffith presided, and opened the exercises by reading a portion of the Scriptures. Rev. Dr. Smith officiated in prayer.

Mr. Evans stated that the committee who issued the call for the Convention had prepared a plan for the consideration of the Convention. The plan proposed the promotion of greater unity in laboring, through Sunday Schools, for the dissemination of those important truths which as Baptists we profess to love; to increase that sympathy which all should feel towards others engaged in the same great work; the establishment of an organization as a central point from which influences may radiate, that shall tend to give interest and impart vitality to the schools; also to create a fund for the special object of assisting schools that may require material aid; to seek out, through visiting committees, destitute localities, and assist in the formation and support of schools.

It was moved that "it is deemed expedient to form a Baptist Sunday School Association."

Mr. Moore thought it would be better to refer the plan proposed to a committee of investigation and deliberation. He wanted to see an association formed that would advance the interests of the schools, and therefore he thought it better to refer.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Spruce Street Church, thought a Sunday School should be the work of a church, just as much as a prayer meeting, and therefore it should be seen that this central association springs from the Church. He thought the first thing the Baptists needed in this city was more meeting-houses, and when a Sunday School is organized it should be with a view of establishing a church at that point.

Rev. Mr. Wilder said he had found in this city that the superintendents of the various schools were not acquainted with each other; therefore an organization like the one proposed would accomplish a great deal of good in bringing the teachers and superintendents together.

The motion agreeing to form an association was adopted.

A motion was made that the Superintendents of the several schools represented be a committee to prepare a constitution.

Mr. B. F. Dennison moved to amend, as follows:—That a committee of five, of which the President of this meeting shall be chairman, be appointed to prepare a constitution, to be submitted at a future meeting of the Association.

The amendment was agreed to, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned.

A NEW WATER MAIN.—The thirty-inch main, to connect the Corinthian avenue and Kensington basins, is so nearly laid that the Department of Water expects to make the connection this week, and supply the people of Kensington with water from the Schuylkill.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Francis Swingle, who was accidentally shot in the groin on Sunday evening, at a house in South street, near Thirteenth, died from the effects of it yesterday, at the Hospital. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

CORNER-STONE LAID.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, to be erected at Twenty-second and Shippen streets, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Mr. Lowry, pastor of the church, Rev. Drs. Boardman and Reed, Rev. John Chambers and others.

Mr. John Wanamaker read a historical sketch of the church, from which it appeared that it had a very small beginning in 1858, when the Bethany Mission School was formed, and steps were taken for the erection of a mission house, which was dedicated to religious service on the 27th of January, 1859. The movement was attended with abundant success, so much so that in 1862 the need of a more suitable building began to be felt, but it was not until 1865 that the Bethany Church was formally organized. It now has about a hundred members and a regiment of Sunday scholars, as Mr. Wanamaker expressed it—about seven hundred and fifty, with forty officers and teachers. On the 30th of August last the ground was broken for the church, and the work, it was said, would go on until it was completed.

The Rev. Dr. Boardman, upon being introduced to the audience, said he should not make a formal address, but would say a few words of the building about to be erected. He had no doubt that it the occasion of the meeting had been the opening of a public square, like Washington or Rittenhouse Square, there would have been an immense gathering; yet such an event was not to be compared to that which had called them together. Of all the countless plans of the day for doing good, none was to be compared to the establishment of an evangelical church. It was like setting a new star in the heavens. All temporary blessings should flow out of such an organization, and all who can come within the sphere of its usefulness should bid the work God speed.

Rev. John Chambers hoped the movement would be an entire success, and that when the edifice is erected, nothing but the simple Gospel of God will be preached in it. He had no hope of the world but in the Gospel. It had been tried to reform men by the temperance movement, but it had failed; a thousand other ways had been attempted, but nothing save the blessed Gospel would accomplish the salvation of mankind.

After a few remarks by the Rev. Dr. Reed, the corner-stone was laid, followed by the benediction.

The church is to be 44 by 88 feet, and the school-house adjoining is to be 82 by 105, both of the Gothic order of architecture. They are to be erected of Belville brown stone, and will be beautiful edifices.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—A stated meeting of the board was held yesterday, President Erety in the chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the House for the week ending October 13th at 2884; same time last year, 2689; increase, 195; admitted within the last two weeks, 218; births, 9; deaths, 30; discharged, 124; eloped, 35; number granted lodgings since last report, 11; meals, 76. Of the inmates 210 are in the men's insane department, and 353 in the women's insane department. White men's out-ward (workingmen)—326; hospital, 261. Colored men's out-ward, 24; hospital, 35. White women's obstetrical ward, 9; nursery, 105; hospital, 269. Colored women's out-wards, 44; obstetrical, 19; nursery, 25; hospital, 21. Superannuated males, 72; superannuated females, 109; healthy males under 60, 107; number of men employed, 397. The Steward reported the House receipts at $223·70.

A communication was received from Councils, agreeing to the transfer of certain items in the appropriations.

Several ballots for Chief Resident Physician of the Insane Department were taken without result, and the election was again postponed.

The following visitors, out-door physicians, and apothecaries were then elected:—

David Baker, Visitor, First District; A. S. Redstreake, Second District; R. F. Christy, Third District; Francis Smith, Jr., Fourth District; Thomas M. Locke, Fifth District; John Huff, Sixth District; Edward Ribl, Seventh District; Daniel Stephens, Assistant, Eighth District; T. Rawlings, Ninth District; John Harris, Sr., Tenth District; P. C. Pearson, Eleventh District.

Edward L. Guth, E. J. Buckwell, Out-door Physicians, First District; H. D. Benner, G. W. Chambers, Second District; H. F. Baxter, J. G. Allen, Third District; G. H. Beaumont, E. S. Vandershice, Fourth District; A. F. Shelly, H. C. Paist, Fifth District; S. P. Brown, A. Rankin, Sixth District; W. K. Claridge, William Lyons, Seventh District; Jacob Bowman, Herbert Reynolds, Eighth District; J. D. Nash, Ninth District; R. M. Girvin, Eleventh District.

Henry Keim, Physician and Apothecary, Tenth District.

George Haines, Out-door Apothecary, First District; J. D. Hardy, Second District; J. R. Argney, Third District; A. S. Leidy, Fourth Vaughan, Daniel Hershey, Seventh District; District; G. M. Snowden, Fifth District; J. A. Heintzleman, L. C. Heyl, Sixth District; G. W. Parsons & Wunder, Eighth District; C. F. Gristock, Ninth District; J. N. Marks, Eleventh District.

L. M. Service, P. J. Hoopes, Visiting Physician and Apothecary, Eleventh District.

Dr. Tyson was elected Microscopist, and Dr. Hayes Agnew, Curator of the Pathological Museum.

The usual requisitions were approved. Adjourned.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF OUR WHARVES.—Special exertions have been made by Select Councilman Bumm, of the Eighteenth Ward, in seeing that the dock and wharf regulations are properly carried into effect.

It is owing to his determination that the stable manure and the refuse of glue factories, intended for conversion into fertilizers, are being removed from Green street and Shackamaxon street docks. It seems that some of our slips and docks badly need cleaning. Through Mr. Bumm's instrumentality this evil, too, is likely to be remedied.

The Finance Committee of Councils held a meeting last night, at which it was resolved to recommend an appropriation of $3600 to remove these evils. The waste falling into the river from the boats carrying offal from the docks has, by slow accretions, amounted to a large deposit. The Commissioner of Wharves and Landings, Mr. J. H. Pugh, has addressed to Councils a note showing that the sum of $4500 appropriated to clean the docks was altogether inadequate.

The Board of Port Wardens have notified Mr. Pugh that unless these docks were purified within thirty days, they themselves would undertake the task. Medical men declare that disease is heightened by the effluvium from the water in these particular docks. It is not doubted that on Thursday, when Councils meet, the recommendation of the Finance Committee will be ratified. By act of Assembly of May, 1864, if such work is done by the Port Wardens the expenses become a lien upon the city.

COME OFF SECOND BEST.—Washington and Robert Hamilton, James A. Cunningham, and James Lennig were arrested, charged with committing an assault on a negro last Sunday. The two former were in the affray in which the late Alderman Harner was shot, and are also under bail for participating in the late riot in the Second Ward, in which Police Lieutenant Fuller was shot. It appeared in evidence before Alderman Hutchinson, yesterday, that an inoffensive negro, named William Young, was walking at Twelfth street and Girard avenue. One of the defendants first assaulted him, but was knocked into the gutter for his trouble. Another came up and received a swinging blow between the eyes that sent him also reeling. The darkey had more pluck than they supposed. The others were about to attack him when some citizens interfered, and caused the arrest of the entire party. Alderman Hutchinson held them each in $1000 bail. A portion of them only the night before had engaged in a row at Fourth and Carpenter streets, and had badly hurt a young man named Thomas Close.

INSPECTION OF WHISKY.—An opinion has been received from the Internal Revenue Department, to the effect that the inspection of whisky by a United States inspector does not obviate the necessity of inspection under the State law.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveyors was held yesterday. Petitions for sewers in the following named streets were granted:—On Eighth street, between Noble and Green streets; on Outlet street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; on Pemberton street, from Wallace to Mount Vernon street; on Parrish street, from Ontario to Broad street, and on Ontario street north from Parrish street; on Twentieth street, between Arch and Race streets; on Buckley street, between Fifth and Sixth. The applications for sewers on Walnut street, west of Twentieth, and from Thirty-third to Thirty-ninth, were referred to Messrs. Miller, Smedley, Snedaker, Roberts, Albertson, and Daily. The plans for a revision of the grade on Main street, Manayunk, were adopted. Mr. Kneass, the President of the Board, called attention to the necessity of having a fire-proof building for the documents of the Department. Adjourned.

ELECTION OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.—Andrew Doebler, Election Judge of the Second Precinct, Second Ward, and Joseph H. Wright, an inspector in the same division, were before Recorder Eneu yesterday on the charge of misdemeanor, in wilfully refusing the vote of one John O'Byrne at the late election. The testimony was to the effect that the prosecutor presented himself at the election poll on Tuesday last, and desired to vote; that as soon as the ballot was handed in somebody said, "Challenged on the ground of desertion," whereupon he was told to get a person to vouch for him that he was not a deserter. In consequence of the action of the Judge and the Inspector, O'Byrne says he was deprived of his vote. The election officers were held for trial.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A MORAVIAN CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the Second Moravian Church, Franklin and Thompson streets, was laid last Sunday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of persons. The ceremonies were solemn and interesting, as conducted by Bishops Bigler and Shultz. Revs. G. D. Carrow, D. D., E. W. Hutter, J. W. Claxton, J. H. Kummer, and A. Manship, participated in the services. The church promises to be quite an ornament to the neighborhood. The front and north side will be of white stone, while the windows and doors will be trimmed with brown stone. Rev. H. S. Hoffman is the pastor of the congregation, which at present worships in the hall, at Sixth street and Girard avenue.

RECEIPTS FROM TAXES.—The receipts from taxes on the duplicate for 1866 have been quite large, but there is still a large sum to be collected, upon which a penalty of three per cent. will be added on and after December next. The receipts during the year up to the 1st of September, inclusive, at which time discount ceased, amounted to $4,669,904 89, on which a discount was allowed of $27,062·07, leaving the net receipts $4,242,822·82. The receipts from the 1st of September to the 12th of October, inclusive, were $111,088·35, upon which was received a penalty of $1253·81, making a net tax of $112,342·76; making the total net receipts $4,355,165·98.

RECEPTION OF THE VISITING FIREMEN.—The Rolla Fire Company, No. 2, of Elizabeth City, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and were met at the Kensington Depot by the following fire companies of this city:—Good Intent Engine, Neptune and United States Hose Companies, Globe Fire Company, William Penn Hose, Kensington Hose, Mechanic Engine, Pennsylvania and Taylor Hose Companies. The visiting company had with them their beautiful steamer, and occupied a position in line immediately behind the Kensington Hose Company, whose guests they are while they remain in the city. The members of the Rolla Fire Company were dressed in dark pants and red shirts.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of Edward Perot was admitted to probate yesterday. It contains the following bequests:—The Orphan Society of Philadelphia, at Eighteenth and Cherry streets, $2000; Pennsylvania Hospital, $1000; The Athenæum of Philadelphia, $1000; Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $1000; to Christ Church, Second street, above Market, $1600.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MR. H. L BATEMAN
has the honor to announce a short season of
FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,
commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
by his celebrated Concert Troupe, newly organized in Europe, and universally pronounced by the entire press of the Old World and New, the "Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public."
The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—
MADAME PAREPA,
Prima Donna Assoluta
(Her first appearance in this city.)
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
Reserved Seats.....$1·50 each
Can be had on Wednesday, October 17, at the music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler. 10 11

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
This establishment having been rebuilt and enlarged at great expense, will shortly open as a genteel family resort. Engagements have been made for a
SEASON OF PETITE
COMEDY,
SPECTACULAR
AND MELO-DRAMA
Associated artists from New York leading theatres will make their appearance; also a succession of
BRILLIANT STARS,
Comedians, Comediennes, Lyric and Terpsichorean Artists of rare talent and pronounced ability. The interior is being entirely refitted with new decorations, orchestra chairs, new scenery and upholstering—all in the most approved manner. Every effort to constitute the City Museum a popular
FAMILY RESORT,
will be made regardless of cost.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.
Further particulars in future bills. 10 13

THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX are now on exhibition at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. The most magnificent Panoramic Paintings ever exhibited. They are from the pencil of
GEORGE WUNDERLICH, Esq.
S. K. MURDOUGH, Esq., delivers an entertaining descriptive Lecture.
Choice Musical Selections by MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. (10 15 2t*

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY'S FIRST REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, October 17, at 7½ P. M., No. 1011 WALNUT Street.
For particulars see Circulars in Music Stores. 10 16 2t*

PROFESSOR ALONZO TRIPP, OF BOSTON,
will deliver his
GREAT LECTURE ON
NAPOLEON III AND BISMARK,
IN
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY NEXT, October 18.
This being the first of a series of Free Lectures, to be given under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets can be procured gratuitously at the Rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 mwf2t

VALERI'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT!"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 29 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1127 WALNUT Street.
5 29 3m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS EVENING—IL TROVATORE,
First appearance of the highly successful
LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
SENORA CARMEN POCH.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 16, at 8 o'clock,
(Second subscription Night)
Only night of Verdi's most popular Opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with a most superb cast, including
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
M'ME NATALIE-TESTA,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI,
CONDUCTOR.....Mr. CARL BERGMANN
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, October 17, at 8,
Auber's new version of his brilliant Opera,
FRA DIAVOLO
The principal characters by
MISS L. KELLOGG,
M'ME NATALIE-TESTA, MAZZOLENI,
BERNARDI, DUBREUIL, FOSSATTI,
and second appearance of
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI.
THURSDAY EVENING, October 18, at 8 o'clock,
first appearance of the brilliantly successful young debutante,
MISS A. M. HAUCK,
and the new Lyric Tenor,
SIGNOR BARAGLI,
LA SONNAMBULA.
The principal characters by
MISS A. M. HAUCK,
FANNY STOCKTON, BARAGLI, AND ANTONUCCI.
FRIDAY EVENING, October 19, at 8,
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
which, owing to the extraordinary success on its first production, will be repeated on this occasion, but must then necessarily be withdrawn in order to make room for other novelties and revivals now in preparation.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7.45.
The Distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear
TUESDAY EVENING, October 16,
IN TWO GREAT SPECIALTIES.
Second night of Tom Taylor's Comedy, in three acts,
THE VICTIMS.
Josiah Butterby.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
With an effective Cast.
To be followed by the great Owens nonsensico buffonico, exceedingly absurd and excruciatingly ludicrous piece of folly entitled
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Received nightly with roars of laughter, and pronounced a tremendous hit, having become the Town Talk.
Tim Jones.....
Miss Coralie Crinoline.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Ke ne-bone au.....
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 20,
THIRD OWENS MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
S. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 16,
SECOND NIGHT OF
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his unrivalled impersonation of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
in Massinger's Great Tragedy of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Mr. BARTON HILL as Wellborn.
To conclude with the laughable comedietta of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Miss SUSAN DENIN as Sally Scrases.
WEDNESDAY, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as OTHELLO.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
STILL TRIUMPHANT. HOUSES FULL
SIXTH REPRESENTATION OF "DESTINY."
LAST NIGHTS OF MR BANDMANNS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 16,
DESTINY
DESTINY.
Corporal Antoine.....Mr. BANDMANN
Aided by the full Company.
After which, the Amusing Farce,
A DAY WELL SPENT.
Friday—FAREWELL BENEFIT of MR. BANDMANN.
THE ROBBERS.
Monday Next—THE FAST FAMILY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
MISS KATE FISHER,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
In Lord Byron's Great Drama of
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
S. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscription; all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impart health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 26 2m Professors HIL, EBRAND & LEWIS

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Purchase of a School Building and Lot of Ground in the Twentieth School Section.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to examine the title to all that lot of ground, and two story brick school building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Mervine street, at the distance of one hundred and sixty feet nine inches south of Oxford street, in the Twentieth Ward of the said city, containing in front or breadth on Mervine street eighty feet, and in depth eastward of that width fifty five feet; and if he approve of the same, to cause a conveyance to be prepared of the said lot of ground and premises to the city of Philadelphia in fee. The consideration therefor to be the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, payable in certificates of loan at par, issued under and by virtue of the ordinance approved the first day of December, A. D. 1864 entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for School Purposes;" and provided further, that the said amount shall be deducted from the proportion appropriated and apportioned by said ordinance to the Twentieth School Section, and warrants shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
10 16 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Claim of Mary C. Tams.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay Mary C. Tams, widow of William Tams, deceased, in full of all her claims against the city of Philadelphia, for dower and arrearages thereof, chargeable upon property now owned by the city, on the south side of Green street, 396 feet 7½ inches west of Thirteenth; the first executing a full release to the city, subject to the approval of the City Solicitor.

Section 2. The warrant for the payment of the same shall be drawn by the City Solicitor, in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
10 16 1t

AN ORDINANCE
Making an Appropriation for the Relief of the Family of Thomas Massey, deceased.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Clerks of Councils, for the relief of the family of Thomas Massey, deceased, late Messenger of Select Council. Warrants to be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in favor of Mrs. Rachel Massey, widow of the deceased.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
10 16 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Board of Guardians of the Poor for the year 1866.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Board of Guardians of the Poor for the year 1866, viz.:—

Item 3. Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars ($788), to the following items, viz:—

To Item 39. Salaries of doorkeepers, engineer, assistant engineer, plumber and gas fitter, baker, general watchman and police officer, the sum of fifty dollars ($50).

To Item 24. Crackers, hops, malt, vinegar, and pickles, the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

To Item 58. Seeds, manure, and farming utensils, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 60. Iron and blacksmith work, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

To Item 71. Cupping, leeching, and burial cases, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 78. Railroad tickets for Guardian and Medical Board, the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75).

To Item 20. Beef, mutton, pork, and bacon, the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars ($113).

From Item 7. Salary of Apothecary and Assistant and Recording Clerks, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

To Item 4. Surgical instruments, leeches and leeching, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

From Item 12. Salaries of Resident Physician and Clerk and Board of Assistant Resident Physicians, the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

To Item 1. Drugs and medicines, two hundred dollars ($200).

From Item 37. Cleaning sinks and chimneys, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 2. Sugar, butter, lard, oat and cake meal, one hundred dollars ($100).

From Item 18. Wages on pay-roll chargeable to Insane Asylum, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

To Item 8. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to Hospital Department, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 10. Incidental expenses of Hospital Department, the sum of fifty dollars ($50).

From Item 16. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to Children's Asylum, the sum of fifty dollars ($50).

To Item 10. Incidental expenses of Hospital Department, fifty dollars ($50).

From Item 23. Potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500).

To Item 31. Hardware, crockery, tin-ware, brushes, and brooms, five hundred dollars ($500).

From Item 34. Fuel, the sum of five thousand three hundred dollars ($300), to the following items, viz:—

To Item 22. Codfish, butter, lard, rice, corn, hominy, barley, salt, and pepper, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000).

To Item 37. Stationery, printing, and advertising, the sum of three hundred dollars ($300).

From Item 23. Boots, shoes, hats, and caps, the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars ($1350), to the following items, viz:—

To Item 12. Flour, corn, and corn meal, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000).

To Item 14. Incidental expenses of Insane Department, the sum of fifty dollars ($50).

To Item 15. Marketing and supplies for Matrons and Nurses' tables, Children's Asylum, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 30. Tobacco, soap, lime, and starch, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

To Item 18. Incidental expenses of Children's Asylum, the sum of fifty dollars ($50).

From Item 44. Tallow and caustic, Alkali and material for making soap, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500).

To Item 29. Hosiery, yarn, thread, cotton, combs, needles and trimmings, five hundred dollars ($500).

From Item 49. Quarrying stone, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 42. Incidental expenses of house generally, one hundred dollars ($100).

From Item 62. Wages on Pay-Role chargeable to farm and garden, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100).

To Item 46. Tools, coal, iron and steel, one hundred dollars ($100).

From Item 58. Salaries, Steward, Clerk and Store keeper, House Agent, Matron and Steward's Clerk, the sum of three hundred dollars ($300).

From Item 47. Tin, glass, paints, varnish, oil, glue, and brushes, the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), in all the sum of six hundred dollars ($600).

To Item 48. Lumber for Manufacturing Department, six hundred dollars ($600).

From Item 61. Salaries of Farmer and Gardener, the sum of fifty dollars ($50).

To Item 66. Repairs to City Office, Gas, Water, Rent and Incidental Office expenses, fifty dollars ($50).

From Item 65. Salaries of Secretary, Out-door Agent, Messenger, Wagon Driver and Visitor of Children, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

To Item 36. Furniture and Straw two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

From Item 79. Provisions for small pox patients, the sum of ninety seven dollars ($97).

From Item 74. Salaries for out-door Physician and Apothecaries, the sum of one hundred and forty dollars ($140).

From Item 45. Chain filling and Weaving Materials, the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars ($650), to make the sum of eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($887).

To Item 20. Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Bacon, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars ($887).

From Item 45. Chain filling and Weaving Materials, the sum of five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars ($5350).

To Item 21. Tea Coffee, Rye, Sugar, and Molasses, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

To Item 27. Dry Goods, the sum of seventeen hundred dollars ($1700).

To Item 48. Leather, Lasts, and Shoe Findings, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000).

To Item 69. Expenses of Support and Bastardy cases, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

From Item 58. Purchase of Hardware and Iron for making Iron Bedsteads, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500).

From Item 56. Repairing wharf, Pumping Engine, and Meadow Banks, the sum of six hundred dollars ($600).

From Item 66. Travelling expenses of House Agent, and support of non-residents, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150), in all the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

To Item 69. Expenses of Support and Bastardy cases, twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250).

From Item 35. Gas and Oil, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

To Item 6. Marketing for Hospital and Nurses' tables, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
10 16 1t

RESOLUTION
Relative to the Gray's Ferry Bridge.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to construct a footway upon the upper side of the Gray's Ferry bridge, to extend from the eastern draw pier to a point about sixty feet eastward of the face of the eastern abutment face. Said work to be done in accordance with plan and specification to be prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
10 16 1t

RESOLUTION
Relative to a Change of Grade on Leiper street, Twenty-third Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to revise the grades on Leiper street, from Allen street to Oxford road: Provided the property owners interested therein shall pay the cost of all increased grading required by such change, as well as the cost of advertising this resolution and the surveyor's charges.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.
Approved this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

Whereas, The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company run their steam-cars through very populous parts of Philadelphia at the same grade of the streets crossing said railroad, very few of which have flagmen to give notice of the approach of the trains, the neglect of which is daily endangering the lives of our citizens, and should be at once remedied by having flagmen placed at all the prominent crossings, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor of the said city is hereby requested to take the necessary measures to compel the said railroad company to have flagmen placed at such crossings as in his judgment are necessary for the protection of the l

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

The Fruits of Victory.

THE beneficial effects of the Republican victories achieved at the polls in the elections held last week, are already making themselves manifest. There is a more confident and cheerful tone of feeling among business men. They now know pretty much what to rely upon for the future. The uncertainty and doubt which hung over the final settlement of the question of reconstruction are passing away. Threatened usurpation has been rendered impracticable. Order and stability are measurably assured, and men may enter upon business enterprises with renewed confidence in the peace and prosperity of the country.

But, to be more specific, the elections just held show, first of all, that the people still adhere intelligently to our popular form of government. This issue was really at the bottom of the late contest, though, in deference to the patriotism which we must always believe resides in the bosoms of the great masses of the people, we cannot suppose that our opponents generally so regarded it. But the claim of the Executive to exercise *legislative functions* was really a claim to overthrow the form of government bequeathed to us by the fathers. That form of government leaves the legislative power solely with the people, to be exercised through their Representatives in Congress assembled. This is the sheet anchor of our republican system. An established precedent overriding this great fundamental principle of the Government would have been more dangerous to us than any other event that has happened since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The fact that, under all the disguises and pretenses of the campaign, this vital issue was so clearly apprehended by so many of the people, and their voices so unmistakably enunciated in favor of strictly adhering to the constitutional division and assignment of powers in the Government, must be to all thoughtful men a cause for heartfelt congratulations over the results of the elections of the 9th instant.

At the first glance this may not seem to have any immediate connection with the peace and material prosperity of the country; but follow out the successful usurpation of legislative functions by the Executive into all its necessary consequences—its continual contentions with the representatives of the people, its fanning the fires of a fierce and embittered agitation, its degradation of the character of the laws from the expressed will of the people to the mere fiat of one man, its inevitable oppression and iniquity, all resulting finally in the most terrible form of civil war, in which the accumulated capital of all our past would have been swept away, and from which constitutional liberty might never have emerged—and we shall see how vitally *all* of the great interests of the country were involved in the struggle.

Secondly, the result of the elections shows that we may assume the policy of the people towards the late Rebel communities to be *settled*. They have endorsed the Congressional plan of restoration as embodied in the Constitutional amendment. The South may now regard this as the ultimatum of the nation. They have been again deceived and misled by the Democratic party as to the temper and convictions of the Northern people, just as they were before the war. The very same class of politicians—and in many cases the same men—who told them then that the people of the North would never endorse or tolerate a war to subdue secession and rebellion, and who during the war itself held out constantly the false hope to the Rebels that the Northern masses were ready to overthrow the National Administration as conducted by Mr. Lincoln, and put the political power of the country into the hands of the peace Democrats, have again on this subject of reconstruction deceived and misled the South with the vain and foolish idea that the North was ready to admit them to power upon the terms proposed by the Democratic party. The Southern people must at last see that they are following blind guides, and that their real interests are being sacrificed by these Democratic politicians. They must perceive that their true policy is to fall in at once with the just and generous terms offered by the people through the National Congress.

It is to be hoped, and there are some rumors to that effect from Washington, that the President will no longer oppose the popular will, but that he will himself recommend to the Southern States the adoption of the amendment as a final settlement of the question. But whether he shall do so or not, the popular judgment will stand. The Constitutional amendment, already adopted by New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and Oregon, will be ratified by all the remaining Northern States during the coming winter. The Southern States will one after the other adopt it and be admitted. Such, at least, is the present appearance of things.

A third cause of congratulation over the October elections is the fact that the scheme of organizing a bogus revolutionary, usurping Congress has been defeated. The thing is now utterly impracticable. The feeling elicited by the despatch of the *Ledger*, last week, shows how the first movement towards such a *coup d' etat* would be received by the people. The scheme would have been no less wicked and infamous had we been defeated, instead of successful, in the elections, but in that case it would probably have been attempted. The business community can see from what a yawning gulf of confusion, discord, and bankruptcy a Republican triumph has saved them. The people at large, too, can see how barely we have missed a mortal peril.

The situation, then, is hopeful, buoyant, promising. The integrity of the Government in its constitutional division of powers has been vindicated. A wise and statesmanlike policy of reconstruction has been adopted. A deep and execrable plot for disturbing the peace of the country has been defeated. Confidence is restored. Men go about their business with a great load taken from their minds. The whole country breathes freer now that freedom and justice have triumphed.

Who are Representatives of the American Soldiery?

THE 7th Regiment of New York city intend to visit the Paris Exposition, and show to assembled Europe what a fine-looking set of fellows the American soldiers are; how fierce they look, and how scarred with the wounds of many battle-fields, covered with the glory of a hundred well-fought fields, bearing on their banners the names of the engagements in which they won fame; how, with all their glorious record in the past, they can lay aside their fiery spirits, and calmly present themselves for the plaudits of the Old World. The board of officers of that renowned fighting regiment state that they would not think of going to the expense for pleasure, but merely to reflect "glory on our city, our State, and our nation." They desire to march through the streets of Paris, preceded by the shouts of the crowd, smiled upon by the republican ladies of the world's centre, crowned by the Madame Rolands of our day; and after a glorious reception, after being lionized and looked upon with awe as the terrible heroes who conquered the Southerners at a score of places with unpronounceable names, to return to our land and tell us all "what we saw when we were abroad." They think that as we have a model of a cotton-gin, of a patent gas-burner, of a superior and entirely original coffee-mill, and of an excelsior hair-brush, that we should also contribute some models of American soldiers, and send these war-worn veterans as relics of our bloody strife, to be gazed upon and wondered at by all the civilization of the Old World. In the modest document which was published on Saturday from the officers, we are told that both the "Governments of France and England have unofficially signified their desire to have us make a visit, and the consent of the State and Federal Governments can be easily obtained." Now all this sounds very fine. But we really cannot see what the State or general Government, or yet the monarchies of France or England, have got to do with the matter. Who are the members of the 7th Regiment, that they must get the consent of the authorities at Washington, in order that they may leave the country? Will not the land be safe for forty days while they are away? In truth, there are a number of private citizens who desire to go abroad at somebody else's expense, and who need a number of passports for the purpose. As to the foreign Governments, if they knew as much about the 7th Regiment as we do, they will not fear the kid gloves and gilded swords of these carpet knights.

But laying aside all the vain-glorious pomp which pervades this report, let us look at the project so far as our nation is concerned. The first idea which strikes us is, Who authorized this 7th Regiment to represent the soldiers of America? We can imagine but two ways in which they could be thus authorized—either by request of the General-in-Chief, or by such pre-eminent services in the field as to place them, beyond all question, in the foremost rank of American soldiery. It is certain that the General has not detailed them, so that either their representation is an assumption without precedent for its insolence, or else their record during the war has been such as to make them safe against all contesting their claim. Now, what has the 7th Regiment done? We have no hesitation in saying that the smallest drummer-boy who beat the tunes for the last colored regiment mustered into service, has done more for his country than has the 7th Regiment as the 7th Regiment.

When the war first broke out, and all the North viewed the conflict not as a bloody series of contest, but rather as a holiday picnic, the 7th Regiment offered itself for three months, and was accepted. It marched down Broadway with colors flying, amid the waving of handkerchiefs and the presentation of innumerable bouquets. They went forth—to bloody fight?—not much. They guarded a railroad for several weeks, then returned and guarded something else at Washington until their term was up, were mustered out, and were never heard of again until after peace had once more been secured by the bayonets of the true American soldiers.

The 7th was never in a battle, was never under fire, was never exposed, never did anything for our country, never merited the name of soldiers; and now when the war is over, they intend to go abroad and represent the soldiers of the American conflict! This is a little too much even for New York assumption. For a regiment of fops and dandies, who have never smelt gunpowder, to go thousands of miles to secure the cheers which belong to our scarred and worn veterans, is the most audacious piece of impudence that has ever fallen under our notice. The people of America, and especially the real soldiers of the war, will not stand being thus represented by those who dared not act as a military organization while the war lasted, lest they should be called upon to do something for their country. If these men go abroad we will let our brothers of England and France know that they never were in a battle; that they are 600 Munchausens; that they stayed at home, and are no more entitled to the name of soldiers than is the Board of Brokers. True, it is probable that a number of the members were officers of other regiments, but that has got nothing to do with it. They go as the 7th Regiment, to represent the army of the United States; and in so going, exhibit an impudence without parallel, an audacity without precedent, and, in their triumphal career will have, as they deserve, their stolen laurels torn from their brows. Let us have a company of the real fighting men of the war—men who have tattered banners; care-worn faces, and walk with crutches. They merit the applause of the world. They won the fight; they proved themselves brave. They were not autocrats of wealth; they were patriots of true worth. They would be received and honored, while the kid-gloved dandies of the 7th will bring contempt on our army and cover themselves with ridicule.

Henry Ward Beecher.

THE Reverend Henry Ward Beecher made a great speech last evening to an immense concourse of citizens at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He fully endorsed the Republican party, sustained the justice of the Constitutional amendment, and maintained the supreme jurisdiction of Congress over the entire subject of reconstruction. He avowed his intention to labor in the Republican party, and though in some matters of policy he might differ with the majority of its members, he still regarded it as the only party devoted to human freedom and advancement, and the only one to whom the destinies of the nation could be safely committed. The speech throughout was in a strain of lofty and commanding eloquence. It will be found in full in our columns to-day.

An Answer.

"Who and what is Mr. H. T. Flint, who boasts of his intimacy with men in office? Is he connected with the Department himself? Is he not a radical ready to manufacture news, if by doing so he can injure the President or his Attorney-General? Let us know all about him."—*Acc.*

—We will tell our neighbor who A. M Flint (not H. T.) is. He was the Rebel correspondent of the New York *World* at Baltimore during the war. He also was the author of the letters to the *World* signed "Druid," which were all strongly *Democratic*. He is at present connected with the New York *News*. He always was a conservative, and we cannot imagine why he should abuse the President, except that he has not got office.

The Italian Opera.

DEBUT OF GIORGIO RONCONI AS "CRISPINO."

Ricci's *Crispino e la Comare* was performed last evening at the Academy of Music for the first time. It is a fine work, which, without being exceedingly comic, is, nevertheless, pleasant throughout, and abounds in sparkling musical gems and characteristic expressions. It is just such a comic opera as will prove pleasing to a vast number of people—to the masses as well as to those who may be denominated *connoisseurs de musique*. Without being intensely funny in itself, it is capable of being rendered in a very jocose way, and herein lies the success of last evening. If Max Maretzek had the whole world to select from, we doubt if he could obtain artistes more suitable to their respective *roles*. This is no idle compliment, as every person who witnessed *Crispino* last evening will testify.

The Academy was not crowded as we expected to see it. The parquette and parquette circle were filled with a very brilliant and critical audience, but the balcony was but sparsely invested with people. In the upper tiers there were many persons, but no portion of the Academy was over-crowded. This is a pity. We assure our friends that Mr. Maretzek is giving these magnificent representations of operas by the greatest masters with the most admirable casts, at an expense nightly of nearly fifteen hundred dollars, and any one can calculate the pecuniary loss or gain to the management by a casual glance over the house. Last evening the receipts were but a trifle beyond the expenses, and we hope this may not be said of any other performance.

What the audience lacked in dimensions it made up in well-defined enthusiasm, and the most flattering reception was given to each artiste upon his or her appearance, and the applause, though generous, was of that sort which stamped *Crispino* a perfect success, both as to composition and execution, and we trust that it will be repeated during the season.

Of the great Ronconi we have scarcely room to speak to-day. As an actor he is unapproachable. His humor is most unctuous and delicate, and even while executing the most difficult musical passages, he never loses his presence of mind, but forces his facial changes through the music without marring a single note, or even in the slightest manner disconcerting the artistes supporting him, except where the irrepressible hilarity of the audience takes audible expression in bursts of laughter. Throughout the entire work last evening, Ronconi kept his admiring audience in a good humor, and the more we saw of him the better he pleased us.

Ronconi has not a powerful voice, but his management of it is wonderful. This was best appreciated in the grand wrangling trio in the third act, where Bellini and Antonucci, throwing in their powerful voices in a most exciting and difficult *scena*, did not render the clear and well-chosen tones of the *debutant* the least indistinct. Indeed, so delighted were the people with the singing of these three distinguished artistes, that the audience rose and shouted their "bravos" and "encores" in a manner that made the house resound again. The trio was repeated, and the applause seemed to gather strength by the repetition. We have never known such a *furor* in any opera house as that exhibited in our Academy last night. The "farewell" of Adelina Patti at the New York Academy in 1859 was not equal to it. In respect to Ronconi's general acting, nothing is left to be desired. In this, as well as in his singing, there is no straining after effect. He neither spoils the music by the use of sustained notes, cadenzas, or appogiaturas which are not in the score, nor does he mar his acting by any *outre* or grotesque efforts. He has a certain character to personate, and he does it perfectly. Everything else is of minor importance. In the first act we see and hear not Ronconi, but a poor, illiterate, and half-starved cobbler. The unctuous and homely humor, the varied expressions and rapid changes of countenance, and the miser-like avidity with which the poor wretch who, but the moment before, had been contemplating suicide, seizes upon the treasure given him by the "Fairy," has not been equalled upon the stage since the days when Burton and Jun were synonymous.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was excellent in her *role* of the cobbler's wife, and received a perfect ovation at the hands of her country-people, who, in their admiration for Ronconi, did not forget their duty to encourage native talent by generous applause. Miss Kellogg's voice has gained *timbre* since she was heard here last, and she is now a real prima donna.

Miss Stockton, as the "Fairy," executed her part with great care. The music is classical and difficult, but hardly approaches brilliancy, and hence Miss Stockton could not make a great impression in the part.

Antonucci, Bellini, Testa, and Banfi were especially good in their roles, and the entire cast was one of such excellence that no fault could be found with any of the selections. This is a great compliment, but is deserved.

Since writing the above we learn that, at the request of many of their patrons, the managers have determined to repeat *Crispino e la Comare* on next Friday evening.

To-night *Il Trovatore* will be presented, with a powerful cast. Signora Carmen Pooh, the great lyric tragedienne, will make her *debut*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO IS THE NAME (PROBably Russian), of the most delicious Perfume that ever came in contact with our Olfactory Nerves. We recommend every one to try it. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Daily Boston Traveller.* 7 14 8mrp

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For reference to Dancing Classes, see circular of M'me MARTIN or Mr REILLY
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For reference to Gymnastics for Little Boys and Masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr. JANSEN.
First Class for Boys, Tuesday, the 16th of October, at 4 P. M.
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The circular for the Skating Park, with a new Programme for the coming season, will be out and ready for distribution on Thursday, the 18th instant. 10 16 5t

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening *Il Trovatore*. Debut of Signora Carmen Poch

Wednesday evening—*Fra Diavolo*. Ronconi as "Lord Allcash."

Thursday—*La Somnambula*. Debut of Miss A. M. Hauck and Signor Baragli.

Friday—*Crispino e la Comare*. Ronconi and Kellogg.

Saturday afternoon—Grand Operatic Matinee.

PAREPA.—Mr. Bateman's first grand operatic concert will be given at the Musical Fund Hall on next Monday evening. Tickets at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John E. Owens in *The Victims* and *Live Indian*, supported by the entire company. A splendid bill.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth in his great *role* of "Sir Giles Overreach," in the fine tragedy of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Bandmann will appear by special request this evening as "Corporal Antoine," in his new play of *Desting*.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—*Mazeppa*, with Miss Kate Fisher, new music, scenery, and a splendid cast.

NAPOLEON III AND BISMARK.—Professor Alonzo Tripp, of Boston, it will be seen, by reference to our amusement column, will deliver his great lecture on Napoleon III and Bismark, in Musical Fund Hall, to-morrow evening, October 18. This being the first of a series of free lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. Mr. Tripp was in Paris in 1848 at the subversion of the Orleans Dynasty, which brought Napoleon to power. All the leading events in the chequered life of the French Emperor will be clearly sketched, together with an analysis of the man, and an explanation of his wonderful success as a ruler; also a brief outline of that remarkable man who now divides with the Emperor his position as the foremost statesman of Europe—the Count Von Bismark.

Tickets can be had gratuitously at the Rooms of the Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

PRESENTATION.—Last evening the friends of Mr. Hiram Stimmel, who are, like himself, attached to the new Chesnut Street Theatre, waited upon him, and presented him with a very beautiful solid silver pitcher. This present is designed as a wedding gift, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Hiram Stimmel by the attaches of the new Chesnut Street Theatre, October 15, 1866." At the presentation the Philadelphia Vocalists furnished some delightful music, under the direction of Professor Albert Roberts, *tenore robusto*, and Major W. P. Dearcy.

THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY.—This new Association will assemble in their new hall, No. 1011 Chesnut street, for the first time, to-morrow evening, for a public rehersal, at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets at No. 1323 Chesnut street.

THE PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE will meet for a public rehearsal on Thursday evening, at No. 1210 Chesnut street.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—The following extracts, taken from a letter written by an estimable lady of our own State, now serving the American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in Georgia, will be read with interest, and lead many benevolent hearts to contribute freely to the good work in which they are engaged in providing for the impoverished women and children of the South, and especially for the widows and orphans of loyal men who did all they could to maintain the integrity of the nation against the assaults of its enemies:—

ATLANTA, Ga., October 6, 1866.—Since the school-houses built by the Commission have been completed and thoroughly furnished with desks, books, maps, and every appliance, our teachers have collected around them five hundred poor dependent children, taken from the tents, shanties, and alleys of this desolate city. This is following out the injunction of our blessed Saviour, to care for the little ones. How tender was His solicitude for them when upon earth; and how honorable their distinction when he made them emblems of the redeemed in glory!

The majority of these children were deprived by the war of their natural protectors, and are now dependent upon the charity of others. I wish you could hear, as we very often do, these little ones tell their experience with suffering. It is enough to melt the heart of a stone to listen as, in their artless way, they tell of father's anxiety and fear of the Rebel gang in their vicinity, and of how father kept himself away in some dark or narrow place for days, often weeks, and of his trying to escape from his enemies. Sometimes they succeeded in getting away, and a long time after, in a mysterious manner, they were rejoiced to hear that father was safe, and in the Union army. The next news told them he was wounded and in the hospital, and if he lived would be a cripple for life; then followed days and nights of anxiety and sorrow.

Another will say—My father tried to get away, but was captured and brought back, forced into the army or thrust into prison, and we had to leave our home; the soldiers told us we must go. Many of these children can tell of scenes they witnessed that would make you start back with horror. They have seen the midnight assassin, the consuming fire, the torturing and hanging of prisoners, their own exile from home, and its attendant privations and many sorrows. And why all this? Because these were brave men, who chose to suffer rather than willingly assail our dear old flag. And now the children of these heroic men (martyrs) are calling for help. Will their neighbors, and enemies who persecuted them and deprived them of their father, sympathize with them now? No!—They tell them—You loved the Yankees; your father preferred to die for them; now you also can go to the Yankees. And shall we refuse to care for the offspring of brave and persecuted men?

Why is it that our Northern friends are so slow to understand that it was the truly loyal who suffered most—and suffer still? For their adhesion to the Union they suffered and lost all they had to lose, before the Federal army could reach and rescue them. Hundreds of them were murdered, and many died from exposure, and their little ones are here with none to care for them. We have gathered them in the schools. They appreciate the kindness of the Commission, are very studious, and improve rapidly. But the work has but just commenced, and now let it go on vigorously. Let us educate and elevate their little ones. This it is that purifies the very fountain of society, "for the child is father to the man." This is laying the axe at the very root of the tree. This is building from the right source. The foundation is now laid by Northern hands; let us not grow weary; let not the work stop while the building is in course of erection, and prove a stigma to its projectors.

If the citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey will sustain their Commission one year longer the city might, probably, be able to take care of the schools, but this coming year, we who are here see and know that they cannot do it. At present the people are taxed to the utmost, and still more is needed to buy bread for hundreds of destitute women and children. The unprecedented drouvht of the past season makes provisions scarce and high-priced, and consequently a heavy tax is required to give each family bread.

I am happy to inform you that our scholars are almost entirely the children of parents who opposed the war. I might fill sheets in describing every day incidents and scenes of sorrow and destitution, that perhaps would seem almost incredible, but that I have made my letter so long already, I will leave a description of our thinly clad and barefooted children for my next letter.

Contributions to the Commission, in money or clothing, will be gratefully received by Samuel V. Merrick, President, William Struthers, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street, and Joseph Parker, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—John Eagan was arrested on a very serious charge. He committed an assault and battery upon a man, and inflicted injuries that may prove fatal. He was arrested at No. 2121 Prym street, and had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, who committed him to await the result of the injuries.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

THE GREAT SALE OF WORKS OF ART AND VERTU, which will commence to morrow morning, at the auction rooms of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street, is attracting considerable attention among *connoisseurs* and the public generally. Another examination of the collection, aided by the printed catalogue, which was published to-day, has enabled us to realize even more fully than before the rare value and interest of the articles on exhibition. They are not all novelties in this country, it is true, but many of the most curious and delicately wrought certainly partake of this character; while, taken as a whole, the collection has never been surpassed, even if it has ever been equalled or approached, by a similar collection.

Not less noticeable is the great variety of the display. From the exquisite marble and bronze statuary down to the imitations in wax of different varieties of fruit, there lies, necessarily, a very wide range, in which the means and tastes of almost every admirer of art can find a source of gratification. That the public thoroughly appreciate the labors of the Brothers Vitti, to whom they are indebted for this chance to cultivate a passion for choice and elaborate workmanship, is evinced by the throng of people which has already filled the gallery of Mr. Scott. To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, the sale will commence, and during the two days of its continuance we may look for the liveliest and most generous competition in an effort to secure some of these gems of art.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CAMDEN.—The first of a series of meetings given under the auspices of the Union League of this city, was held at the Court House last evening. The hall was filled to overflowing, many of the fair sex being present. The "Boys in Blue," an organization consisting of about one hundred and twenty members, were present, also the South Ward Campaign Club. They presented a fine appearance, being fully equipped, and were accompanied by an excellent band, who enlivened the occasion by discoursing patriotic music.

The orator of the evening, Mr. J. Goforth, of Philadelphia, entertained the audience for an hour and a half by one of the best speeches that has been delivered in the Court House for many a day. He was frequently applauded throughout his able and logical address. At the conclusion of his remarks, Hon. Alexander G. Cattell was introduced, but owing to the lateness of the hour he only made a short address. We have verbatim reports of the speeches, but cannot, from want of space, give them to our readers.

The First District Legislative Republican Convention of New Jersey met at the hall of the Union League, Camden, last evening, for the purpose of nominating an Assemblyman, when Hon. G. W. Curtis, the present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation.

Two Inspectors and Registers from each ward were also nominated.

FAST DRIVING IN THE PARK.—There is a class of young men who frequent the Park who are always inclined to annoy the authorities and endanger the lives of pedestrians by the reckless manner in which they drive through. It is not very long since we had to record a terrible accident that happened from this cause, in which a respectable citizen lost his life. In spite of the repeated warnings that have been given, the practice is still indulged in, and frequent arrests are made of guilty parties. There were three arrests made yesterday afternoon of young men, giving the names of John Williams, John Jones, and John Thomas. They were fined by Alderman Hutchinson, and dismissed with a reprimand.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The authorities made a descent upon a disorderly house No. 622 North Front street, about noon yesterday. The place is the resort of disorderly characters, thieves, bummers, and, the worst kind of the lower strata, it is said. The neighbors being unable to endure it any longer, made complaint against it as a nuisance to the neighborhood. Sergeant Murray accordingly paid the house a visit and arrested the proprietor, Matthias Benner. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer.

A DAINTY TIT-BIT.—There was a rough-and-tumble fight at Sixth and Lombard streets yesterday afternoon, between two drunken negroes. Before they could be separated one of them, named Seymour Wheeler, got his opponent's nose between his teeth, and held on to it in true bull-dog style until he bit it off. The man who was minus a nose was taken to Dr. Coomb's office and had his wound dressed. Wheeler was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held him in $800 to answer the charge of mayhem.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION.—The season of suffering for the old, poor, and infirm is fast approaching. One of our most worthy institutions for the relief of such is the Penn Asylum for the Relief of Indigent Widows and Single Women. The ladies of this institution intend holding a fair at Assembly Buildings, on the 22d instant, having for its object the relief of the inmates of the Asylum, and it is hoped that our citizens will come forward and subscribe liberally, as they have on former occasions.

DISAGREEABLE MUSIC.—William Toosey who has a very disagreeable way of blowing his own trumpet during the quiet hours of the Sabbath, was, after many ineffectual efforts on the part of the police authorities to get him to stop, arrested at Front and Queen streets on the charge of creating a nuisance. It is but reasonable to suppose that if the running of the cars on Sunday annoys the public, the discordant notes from a tin horn are no improvement. He was committed by Alderman Pottinger.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Patrick McDonough, one of the workmen at the rolling-mill of Mr. Robbins, in Beach street, above Palmer, met with a fatal accident at about 7 o'clock this morning. He was standing by one of the pulleys arranging the belt of the shafting, when the belt caught his clothing, and in an instant he was entangled in the machinery, and one leg was torn from his body, and his entrails, torn and bleeding, protruded from his body. The injuries are of a mortal character, and he cannot live many hours.

A TILL-TAPPER.—While the attendants at the grocery store, on the corner of Eighth and Coates streets were looking on at the firemen's parade, yesterday afternoon, a young thief named Bob Vance sneaked in, and getting behind the counter, got the money drawer open and rifled it of about $7. He was seen, however, as he was making off with his ill-gotten gains and arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Plankinton, and was held in $300 bail to answer.

CASE OF PERJURY.—Matthew Higgens was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury. It appears that the prisoner had vouched on oath for a man who had voted twice the same day on last election. He was arrested at his residence in Camac street, on a warrant issued by Alderman Fitch. He had a hearing, and owing to want of proper witnesses, he was held for a further hearing.

CHOLERA.—There were eight new cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our report of yesterday. As will be seen by a reference to our previous reports, a material decrease in the number of cases is observable.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following extensive sale of real estate took place this morning, at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—

500 shares Shelton Oil, 1 cent per share.
63 shares American Incrustation Company, $69½.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association, $100.
50 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company, $30½.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket, $69½.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company, $80½.
20 shares Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, $267.
500 shares Dunkard Oil Company, assessment paid, 8 cents.
Ground-rent, $38 38 a year, $1275.
Residence, No 1221 Spruce street, $9100.
Four-story brick store, No. 51 S. Fourth street, $15,100.
Residence, with three-story back buildings, No. 1024 Clinton street, $9700.
Two desirable buildings, Nos. 109 and 111 S. Third street, south of Chesnut street, occupied as brokers' offices; 38 feet front, $17,100 each
Residence, with four-story back buildings, No. 919 Pine street, $10,800.
Eight Mount Moriah Cemetery lots, $8 each.
1 share in the Mercantile Library, $8.
Dwelling, Eleventh street, south of Master, $1500.
Dwelling, Diamond street, west of Second, $1160.
Dwelling, Norris street, west of Apple, $1050.
Dwelling, Clayton street, west of Twenty-second, $550.
Dwelling, Thompson street, east of Germantown road, $2950.
Dwelling, adjoining the above, $2950.
Dwelling, Hancock street, north of Monroe, $1700.
Frame dwelling, Palethorp street, north of Monroe, $425.
Frame dwelling, adjoining the above, $450.
Dwelling, Mervine street, north of Master, $1000.
Dwelling, adjoining the above, $1090.
Dwelling, Cherry street, between Broad and Juniper streets, $490.
Lot, N. E. corner of Pine and Sixteenth streets, Seventh Ward; 200 feet front on Pine, 193½ feet on Sixteenth, and 200 feet on Randolph street, $51,000.
Residence, No. 1219 Green street, west of Twelfth street, $7500.
Dwelling, No. 1014 S. Third street, $2300.
Factory, steam engine, shafting, etc., Warren street, Beverly, N. J., $6000.

THE GREAT BASE BALL MATCH.—After a great deal of preparation, and not a little disappointment, the great match between the Atlantics and Athletics came off yesterday afternoon at the Capitoline Hills, in Brooklyn. The following score shows the result:—

ATLANTICS.	O.	R.	ATHLETICS.	O.	R.
Pearce	4	2	Kleinfelder	3	1
Smith	2	4	McBride	4	2
Chapman	3	3	Reach	3	3
Crane	2	4	Wilkins	2	1
Start	1	6	Berkenstock	5	0
Pratt	4	2	Dockney	3	2
Ferguson	5	2	Sensenderier	5	1
Galvin	2	3	Fisler	1	4
Mills	4	1	Pike	1	3
Total	27	27	Total	27	17

INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Atlantic	0	4	1	4	2	1	8	3	4	—27
Athletic	0	2	3	3	3	0	3	2	1	—17

Fly-catches—Atlantic, 9; Athletic, 9.
Out on foul balls—Atlantic, 9; Athletic, 6.
Passed balls—Mills, 4; Dockney, 11.
Home runs—Start, 1; Dockney, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Fianly, of the "Excelsior."
Scorers—Messrs. Minck and Benson.
Time of game—Three hours.

The next match will take place at Philadelphia on Monday, the 22d inst. Four thousand tickets only will be issued, at $1 per head. Much of the play to-day was excellent, though some fine chances for fly-catches were missed.

The Atlantics had their full champion nine out. The Athletics played Sensenderier in place of Gas[illegible].

REMOVAL OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE.—The office of the Associated Press, of this city, has been removed rom No. 107 South Third street, to the third story of the new buildings of the Western Union Telegraph Company, southeast corner of Third and Chesnut streets. Entrance on Chesnut street.

HOW TO HAVE FULL CROPS.—

Each one who scanty crops does scorn,
Take a peck measure full of corn;
To few chickens give the same
Then take their lives, secure from blame,
And, be the reason what it may,
Full crops those chickens will display.
Grape-growers tell a mournful tale,
But oh! "there's no such word as fail."
Regarding that fine crop of clothes,
Fresh raised, which Tower Hall now shows!

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. C. SOMERS & SON, No. 625 Chesnut street, under Jayne's Hall, not only offer the most perfect stock of fashionable ready-made apparel for gentlemen, made from the choicest and most approved materials but they are selling at *lower rates*. We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative prices charged at our leading clothing establishments, and are bound to state, as a consequence, that if any of our readers wish to secure a first-class garment or suit, made from the best and most fashionable material, let them visit the house of C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chesnut street. This is a positive fact, which all would do well to profit by.

ANOTHER LETTER from the President's private Secretary:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 16.—Dear Sir:—Your letter received, with questions inclosed. The communication was immediately forwarded to the proper authorities, and the answer was returned that in reply to your inquiries, that the suit fits perfectly, and the material is of a beautiful quality. The President is much pleased with them.

"ROBERT, Private Secretary.

"To Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia."

PERFUME ON THE WIRES.—As fast as the telegraph is extended South, lightning messages for supplies of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" come flying over the wires. Never were a people more unanimous about anything than Americans of all sections in approving this staple perfume of the New World.—*Toledo Blade.*

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS only $1. Six Cards for $1. None better in the world than those made by B. F. Reimer, No 624 Arch street.

PAULUS, THE HATTER,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT Sts.—The place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.

SHUTTLE OR LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE NEARLY ONE PRICE FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

THE DURABILITY OF A GALVANIZED Coal Scuttle is far greater than its comparative difference in cost over a plain iron article. Therefore, though it costs more, it is decidedly cheaper. Thirteen sizes and patterns for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCK COMbines great strength with security against being picked. These make it one of the best locks for store doors. Several sizes for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STRONG WROUGHT IRON BOLTS FOR outer doors, and a variety of neat Brass and Plated Bolts and Door Chains for chamber doors for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15s Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING,

Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

16 1 2m rp

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT Street,
OPEN THIS DAY.
A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children
At the newest shapes at very low prices.
Willow Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes
Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Grosd'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.
The same goods in every other shade of color.
Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hat and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
No. 726 CHESNUT street.
10 5 1m

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work executed in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. F. GILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18s

MRS. M. J. HENDERSON, No. 245 SOUTH Street, will open a handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY, On WEDNESDAY, October 17.
10 16 2t*

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

It is feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Stimulation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu8mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN In the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street above Filbert. 1 19 ly*

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished, on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.
9 21 m5p Nos. 1361 and 1363 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture of every description in the World. Send for Printed Catalogues and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 10 5p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets

PLEASE OBSERVE

THAT

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S

Is the Cheapest Place in this city

TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.

Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 25 tuths2mrp No. 40 South SECOND St., west side.

BEDDING, MATTRESS,

AND

FEATHER WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM B. DREW,

No. 813 MARKET St.

PHILADELPHIA. 9 18 tuths1m

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 2m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES, TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA 3 15s

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

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FOURTH EDITION

DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN

NEW YORK, October 16.—John Van Buren died two days since, on board the steamship *Scotia*, at sea. His body has been brought on to this city.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 16.

Drawing of Prizes in the Soldiers' National Concert.

The drawing for the prizes accompanying the tickets purchased for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert came off last night at the National Theatre. The house was packed, and the utmost good order prevailed. A committee from the departments and from the audience were selected, and superintended the drawing, which was by means of a large barrel on a pivot turned previous to the taking out of a check. The following are the principal prizes, as drawn:—

Ticket No. 258,825—J. Taffinger, Hudson City, N. J., first prize of house and lot on H street, valued at $18,000. Ticket 31,224—Isaac Witmer, Lancaster Co., Pa., house and lot on Tenth street, valued at $8000. Ticket 278,418—K. 48, Woodford Canistoga, Madison Co., N. Y., set of diamonds valued at $1,000. Ticket 59,489—George McMaster, Wheeling, West Va., grand piano, valued at $800. Ticket 240,253—B. Farrington, Branch Co., Michigan, silver tea set, valued at $600. Ticket 161,148—Union Department Club of Washington, D. C., piano valued at $800. Ticket 17784—William Blessant, Washington, D. C., diamond ring, valued at $500.

The balance of the prizes, in all valued at $50,000, are being drawn.

Another Swindle.

Rumor states that a certain New York city politician, who figured conspicuously in the Philadelphia Convention, left town last Friday morning with about $20,000, which was obtained under "queer" circumstances. The National Bank of the Metropolis of this city is reported as the victim. The cashier of this bank is a large stockholder in a National Bank at Memphis, Tennessee, and held deposited here some $115,000 belonging to this institution, which, when called for, produced a sensation. The matter was after considerable delay arranged by the payment of $75,000 in cash, and notes for the balance of about $40,000. These are now said to be over due, and between the two trials rumor says this Washington bank will be seriously crippled. The cashier is to leave for New York to day.

Attorney-General's Clerk.

J. M. Binckley, formerly connected with the editorial department of the *National Intelligencer* has been appointed law clerk of the Attorney, General's office under an act of the late session of Congress.

The Cholera.

Dr. King yesterday addressed a communication to the Board of Health, reporting four recent cases of Asiatic cholera, two of whom died, and two others were in a state of collapse when visited. All the cases occurred in the same filthy tenement, amid squalor and poverty.

Dr. Dore, the Secretary of the Board, stated he had examined two of the bodies, but was prepared to pronounce them not Asiatic cholera. Several pure cases of requiring several other filthy localities immediate attention were reported. The city generally, however, is now in a more cleanly condition than heretofore, those in charge of the subject having closely devoted themselves to the work of purification.

Sale of a Railroad.

It will be interesting to Northern creditors to learn that the Florida Railroad, extending from Amelia Island to Cedar Keys, 154 miles, its franchise, workshops, and equipments, is to be sold on the 1st proximo to the highest bidder. This is the road of which ex-Senator Yulee was President.

A Philadelphian in Trouble.

Leopold Hoffman, a Philadelphia claim agent, is on trial at our criminal court on charge of having forged the name of Dr. J. C. Allen to a Treasury draft for $200.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The steamer *Denmark*, arrived here on the 4th instant, fell in with the British brigantine *Lavinia*, Captain Senieux, from Quebec for Leith, Scotland, waterlogged. The *Denmark* took off the captain and six men—all of the crew—and brought them to this port.

The Steamer "Union."

HALIFAX, October 16.—The steamer *Union*, from Malaga for New York, put in here to-day for coals.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Cumberland preferred, 67½; Illinois Central, 125½; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 116½; Reading, 115½; Hudson River, 126½; Canton Company, 53; Erie Railroad, 82½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 64½; Treasury 7-30 Notes, 104½; United States Fives, 113½; Gold, 149½.

BALTIMORE, October 16.—Flour is firm; Steward superfine, $11 75. Wheat quiet; red, $2 95@$3. Corn; yellow, $1 15; white scarce and prices nominal. Oats firm; sales at 58@59c. Provisions inactive. Sugars firm. Coffee steady. Whisky dull; Western, $2 42.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS			
$2200 Cities new	99½	$1000 Ph & E 6s	90½
$500 do	99½	$5

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Emperor at the Sea-side—He Receives Deputations—Herr von Bismark—His Sickness—Napoleon Loses a Friend—The Bavarian King and His Music—The New Sadowa Medal, Etc. Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, October 3, 1866.

The Emperor at Biarritz.

It was thought that the Emperor had gone to the sea-side in order to take a little relaxation, and to get away from the daily occupations of the Tuileries, which have of late caused him much fatigue; but such does not appear to be the case, as we every day read of his Majesty's receiving this or that diplomatist.

Monsieur de Moustier,

who has left Constantinople, and is now on his way to Paris, will proceed from Marseilles to Biarritz, and will there, no doubt, take his master's instructions as to the line of policy he is to pursue on taking office as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Bismark,

who has been so often announced as intending to pay the Emperor a visit, will now very likely not be able to leave Berlin, as he is laid up with a sharp attack of neuralgia in the left leg.

His Majesty will also receive the visit of the unfortunate Austrian Ambassador, Von Metternich, who, it is said, will soon be replaced. Now that things in Germany appear to be settling down, fresh troubles seem to be springing up in the East. The insurrection in Candia may, we fear, bring up the difficult Oriental question. The insurgents have, for the last ten days, been setting the Turco-Egyptian troops at defiance, and they seem determined to throw off the Ottoman yoke. There is no doubt but that the Candiotes are receiving secret assistance from the King of Greece, who is himself backed by the Czar. They both consider Turkey to be the most decided obstacle to the emancipation of the Christian races, and they look on the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire as the best mode to solve the Eastern question.

The Sicilian Insurrection.

News from Florence informs us that the insurrection in Sicily has been quelled, and that the troops of Victor Emanuel are now in quiet possession of Palermo.

The arrival of the English fleet at Palermo a week before the insurrection broke out, and the attitude of the English towards the Sicilians, have been the subjects of comment among the Italian journals, and furnished the chief argument of the charge brought against England, that of coveting Sicily, the pearl of the Mediterranean. But it is much more rational to believe that the presence of the English squadron was a measure for the protection of the interests of Great Britain, a sort of precaution which appears to have been entirely wanting to the Italian Government. Moreover, if England really nourished any designs on Sicily, in view of her own naval interests in the Mediterranean, would she spontaneously have abandoned the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, which gave her a far more commanding position in the waters of the Levant? It is evident that these insinuations are therefore utterly devoid of common sense, and if Italy is ever to lose Sicily, it will certainly not be through the intrigues of England.

With the exception of the two insurrections in the Mediterranean, we have very little of political interest to write about. Our papers are mostly taken up with the doings of the Court at Biarritz. The health of Napoleon III is, it may be said, quite re-established: he leads a most active life at the sea-side, he daily superintends the works of the jetty which is being made at that fashionable watering-place; he also takes long walks with the Prince Imperial, and superintends his swimming lessons. His Imperial Highness cannot be said to have a very decided taste for the *salt sea wave*.

Napoleon Loses a Friend.

The Emperor has, since his arrival at Biarritz, been much afflicted by the death of his intimate friend and almost constant companion, Count Baciochi, the Count who was at the same time chamberlain to the Emperor and *Surintendant des Theatres*. He was sixty-three years old, and had long been a sufferer. France has also lost another notability, but no friend to the present dynasty.

The Marquis de Boissy,

the most eccentric man in France, died a few days ago, at the age of 68. He was a Legitimist of the *Ville Roche*, and was called the *Enfant Terrible* of the Senate. The noble Marquis was allowed to say many things which others hardly dared to think in France. He was always of the opposition, no matter what Government was in power. The Marquis de Boissy was notorious for his hatred of our neighbors across the channel, whom he never lost an opportunity of abusing. It was he who gave such a welcome to Stephens, the Fenian leader, of whom he made a great pet during his stay in Paris, after his escape from the hands of his English jailors.

The Musical King.

The good Bavarian beer-drinkers are at the present moment very much dissatisfied with their young king, who pays more attention to the music of the future than to the affairs of the State. It is thought that King Louis, the grandson of the old Lola Montez Louis, is something like his grandfather, and that he is not quite right in his mind, for he spends whole days on the lake of Starnberg, near Munich, dressed in a mediæval costume, studying the scores or the operas by his friend Wagner. It is said that his Majesty is so fond of moonlight effects, that he has had an apparatus put up in his bedroom similar to those made use of in theatres to produce moonlight effects, so that he can call for moons here whenever he likes.

The Sadowa Medal.

The King of Prussia has just had a new medal struck, which is entitled the "Sadowa Medal," which will be given to all those who took a part in the glorious campaign in Moravia and Bohemia.

Fourteen young Annamites, who had arrived in France to be educated at the expense of their own country, which allows eight francs a year for each pupil, had been placed in the College of the Marists at La Seyne, but have just been sent away from that establishment, which does not undertake the primary education of children. They are now lodged provisionally in the barracks of the ships' crews at Toulon, till a school can be found to take charge of them.

Miscellaneous Items.

The *Journal de la Vienne* states that the manufacture of needle-guns had been provisionally suspended. At Chatillerault there was apparently some doubt as to whether the weapon should be fitted with a sabre bayonet or a triangular one. An Inspector-General and Monsieur Chassepot, the inventor, are expected to arrive, when the question will be decided.

The inundations in the east of France are beginning to cause much uneasiness. The river Allier has attained a height of nineteen feet between Clermont-Ferrand and Issoire, and communications between the two towns are interrupted. The railway travel is interrupted in many parts of Burgundy. The Loire was still rising at Nevers, and the houses in the quarters most exposed were being evacuated.

Everything is now ready for the approaching season at the Paris Italian Opera. Adelina Patti has just arrived. She will remain with us until the end of the year. She is staying at the Grand Hotel. She reigned supreme last year, but this season she will meet with a rival in the charming songstress La Grue.

A new piece, which was given at the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin last night, attracted a large audience by its peculiar character. It is entitled *Les Parisiens a Londres*, and the object of the piece is to give the French an idea of English manners and customs, but in that respect it may be called an entire failure. The scenery and dresses are very good, and called for the many rounds of applause.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE SCIENCE OF WEALTH. A Manual of Political Economy. By Hon. Amasa Walker, of Amherst College. Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Philadelphia Agents; J. B. Lippincott & Co.

An extended work of 480 pages on political economy lies before us. Coming, as it does, from an ex-member of Congress, and a gentleman so favorably known "down East" as Mr. Walker is, it should merit a careful attention from those who feel an interest in the subject—although, as a text-book, its fallacies are so glaring as to make it rather an evil than a work of reference.

To a careful student, and one who has already fully made up his mind on the great questions of the day as relating to political economy, we would recommend its perusal. It is a case of special pleading in favor of the heresy of free trade. The arguments advanced are plausible, and the theories erected seem perfect. Were it not that experience has taught us that free trade would ruin our land, we might almost believe that Mr. Walker was right. But with the light of the past as our guide, we cannot but view all Mr. Walker's reasonings, plausible as they are, as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." We hope that, so far as beginners are concerned, the sophistries of this work may not reach them. Voltaire is not dangerous when read by sincere Christians. All his scurrility and contempt are powerless. So all the teachings of gentlemen of Mr. Walker's school are powerless so soon as reason has attained maturity. Until then, let us protect the minds of our young men from those dangerous fallacies which can only to deceive the ignorant.

The work is admirably illustrated with diagrams, representing the rise and fall of gold, the effect of trade, the value of commerce between nations, etc., and as a work of reference should have a place in every library. It is handsomely bound, and printed on good paper and with clear large type.

THE ART OF AMUSING. By Frank Bellew. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans.

A work full of all the charades, devices, and pleasant games with which to please. It is a curious compilation, filled with amusing wood-cuts, and will be a valuable work to guide all parents in providing harmless enjoyment for their children. We can recommend it as one of the best books Carleton has issued. Neatly, though by no means handsomely printed, it will prove a welcome aid to all our domestic games.

WOMAN OUR ANGEL. By A. S. Roe. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans.

"Woman our Angel" is an insipid, and by no means powerful and spicy novel. It claims in its printed notice to be moral. That claim we will not deny; but as to any force or vigor either in plot or expression, it has none. It possesses no characteristics to specially distinguish it among its thousand contemporaries, and is really as poor a book as has been manufactured for several months.

THE CITY'S HEART. By "A Daughter of New York." Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: Ashmead & Evans.

When "Nothing to Wear" first appeared, it produced a sensation. It was new in style and good in conception and composition. When, however, it was followed by a series of sickly imitations, what was originally spicy degenerated into sameness; and now when the "City's Heart" comes to us, we must really vote the idea exhausted. It is a reply to all the lampoons springing from the relative merits of the attack and the defense. We think the city had better let her heart break. "The Daughter of New York" has made but a sorry defense, and with her failure we hope the last of that war of words is laid before us.

—The preparation of the "Hand-Book of Travel, for the State, City, and Vicinity," is now completed, and will be put to press forthwith by D. Appleton & Co., New York. The care taken in its compilation will insure one of the most comprehensive and reliable books of the kind ever published. The editor, Mr. Hall, is still ready to receive communications at No. 92 Grand street, New York.

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC. LARGE COLLECTION, LOW PRICES. BEST MARBLE. TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE. 9 20 1m CHARLES FINALY

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails "CITY OF YORK".....Wednesday, October 17 "CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, October 20 "KANGAROO".....Wednesday, October 24 "CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, October 27 "CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday November 3 and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river. RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday. First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$35 To London.....95 To London.....40 To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50 Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent, 8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Comsany Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines. For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 1228 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs. Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call. Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms. JOHN H. HAMMITT, 1 15 Kensington Screw Dock. DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 129 North FRONT street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October instant—THREE BARRELS OF WHISKY. Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises at GEORGE WILSON'S, No. 1820 MARKET street: STILL complete, empty HOGSHEADS, FUNNELS, etc etc. Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to sale. P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal, E. D of Pennsylvania [10 13 3t Philadelphia, October 10, 1866.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette 9 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING, FLOORING! FLOORING! 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS! PLASTERING LATHS, AT REDUCED PRICES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS! ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS. HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., 5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned. First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards. First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards. Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4. Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths. Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths. Plastering Lath (English and Canals), Pickets. Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc. Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards. All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. No. 225 North THIRD Street. If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1866. We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use. BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 5, 1866. I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1839. I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it. Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

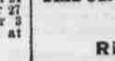
M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street, PHILADELPHIA. MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO., IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc SOLE AGENTS FOR Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC No. 116 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866. SALE OF NAVY POWDERS. There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the eighteenth day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred (2800) barrels powder, composed of Cannon and Mortar Powder. The Powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder ten days afterward, during which time the Powders must be removed from the Magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government. Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels. H. A. WISE, 9 22stuth11t Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, October 10, 1866. SALE OF NAVY POWDERS. There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at noon, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard Norfolk, Va., two thousand (2000) barrels of common powder. The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government. Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels. H. A. WISE, 10 11 thstu7t Chief of Bureau.



CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 138 South TENTH Street, 9 18 1] Three doors above Walnut

THE BATTLE OF RED BANK.

By Hon. George F. Bancroft.

From advanced sheets of the new volume (IX) of "Bancroft's History of the United States:"—

"Between the 4th and the 8th the fleet of Lord Howe anchored between New Castle and Reedy Island. It was the middle of October before they could open a narrow and intricate channel through the lower obstruction in the river. The upper works were untouched; and the forts on Red Bank and Mud Island were garrisoned by Continental troops; the former under the command of Colonel Christopher Greene, of Rhode Island, the latter under that of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Smith, of Maryland. Meantime Sir William Howe, from the necessity of concentrating his force, ordered Clinton to abandon Fort Clinton, on the Hudson, and to send him a reinforcement of 'full six thousand men.'* He removed his army from Germantown to Philadelphia, and protected it by a line of fortifications from the Schuylkill to the Delaware.

"On the morning of the 18th a messenger arrived in camp, bringing letters from Putnam and Clinton prematurely but positively announcing the surrender of the army of Burgoyne. Washington received them with joy unspeakable and devout gratitude 'for this signal stroke of Providence.' 'All will be well,' he said, 'in His own good time.' The news circulated among the Americans in every direction, and quickly penetrated the camp of Sir William Howe. 'The difficulty of access to Fort Island had rendered its reduction much more tedious than was conceived;' under a feeling of exasperated impatience he gave verbal orders to Colonel Donop, who had expressed a wish for a separate command, to carry Red Bank by assault if it could be easily done, and make short work of the affair. On the 22d, Donop, with five regiments of Hessian grenadiers and infantry, four companies of yagers, a few mounted yagers, all the artillery of the five battalions, and two English howitzers, arrived at the fort. Making at once a reconnoissance with his artillery officers, he found that on three sides it could be approached through thick woods within four hundred yards. It was a pentagon, with a high earthy rampart, protected in front by an abattis. The battery of eight 3-pounders and two howitzers was brought upon the right wing and directed on the embrasures. At the front of each of the four battalions selected for the assault stood a captain with the carpenters and one hundred men bearing the fascines which had been hastily bound together. Mad after glory, Donop, at half-past 4, summoned the garrison in arrogant language. A defiance being returned, he addressed a few words to his troops. Each colonel placed himself at the head of his division, and at a quarter before 5, under the protection of a brisk canonade from all their artillery, they ran forward and carried the abattis. On clearing it they were embarrassed by pitfalls, and were exposed to a terrible fire of small arms and of grape shot from a concealed gallery, while two galleys, which the bushes had hidden, raked their flanks with chain-shot. Yet the brave Hessians formed on the glacis, filled the ditch, and pressed on towards the rampart. But Donop, the officers of his staff, and more than half the other officers, were killed or wounded; the men who climbed the parapets were beaten down with lances and bayonets; and as twilight was coming on, the assailants fell back under the protection of their reserve. Many of the wounded crawled away into the forest, but Donop and a few others were left behind. The party marched back during the night unpursued.

"As the British ships-of-war which had attempted to take part in the attack fell down the river, the *Augusta*, of sixty-four guns, and the *Merlin* frigate, grounded. The next day the *Augusta* was set on fire by red-hot shot from the American galleys and floating batteries, and blown up before all her crew could escape; the *Merlin* was abandoned and set on fire. From the wrecks the Americans brought off two 24-pounders. 'Thank God,' reasoned John Adams, 'the glory is not immediately due to the Commander-in-Chief, or idolatry and adulation would have been so excessive as to endanger our liberties.'

"The Hessians, by their own account, lost in the assault four hundred and two in killed and wounded, of whom twenty-six were officers. Two colonels gave up their lives. Donop, whose thigh was shattered, lingered for three days; and to Fleury, who watched over his death-bed with tenderness, he said:—'It is finishing a noble career early; I die the victim of my ambition and of the avarice of my sovereign.' This was the moment chosen by Howe to complain of Lord George Germain, and to ask the king's leave to resign his command; and he added that there was no prospect of terminating the war without another campaign, nor then, unless large reinforcements, such as he knew could not be furnished, should be sent from Europe."

* "Full six thousand men"—Clinton to General Harvey, 13th October, 1777; in Albemarle's 'Rockingham,' ii 357.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
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GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 3§

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street below Eighth. 6 5 6m

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JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50, or ten I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 256m

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.

Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th or October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.

M. C MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 t30 Brevet Major-General.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C EVERITT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29§

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THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

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FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
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USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
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It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
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9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Stre w York.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 253 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 6t

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
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OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
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FREIGHT,
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 6 per cent loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 5 10 per cent. loan	94,375 00
100.000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	99,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25.000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$906,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other companies, 6123. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
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For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

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SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
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JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company is insured from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 19
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$710 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale.
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
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EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.
The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grallen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William Fahnestock, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Dombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 223 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcy, No. 620 Franklin street.
J. Geblot, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Samson street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Ehreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry stree
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. E. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening, N W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·05 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 16 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Emira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at POTTSVILLE with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7 50 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 5 50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·40 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 53 A. M. and 1·38 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 8·20 and 10·02 A. M., and 11 20 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 2·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 6 30, 7, 7½, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5 05, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3·30, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12 A

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Address to the People of the United States—The Results of their Tour.

The Committee of Southern Loyalists, appointed by the Convention at Philadelphia to visit the tomb of Lincoln, has issued the following address:—

"SPRINGFIELD, October 11.—To the Loyal People of the United States:—The undersigned members of the Committee appointed by the Convention of Southern Loyalists, lately assembled in Philadelphia, to visit the tomb of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, as a testimony of the admiration and affection with which the Union men of the South remember his single-hearted patriotism, have discharged that duty. The enthusiastic greetings which we received all along our route are sufficient evidence that the Union party is still intact. We return our sincere and hearty thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness everywhere shown us, but before we separate desire to warn our countrymen of a new danger which appears to be looming up. Everywhere that we have been the loyal people who are sustaining Congress seem to be united in demanding—

"First. That Andrew Johnson shall not be permitted to usurp and exercise the powers of Congress in addition to those of President.

"Second. That disloyal men shall not be permitted to rule either the whole country or any part thereof; and,

"Third. That the loyal men of the South, black as well as white, shall be protected in all their rights as American citizens.

"Unfortunately, however, some Republican speakers and writers, by the loose language they make use of, and their frequent declarations that if the non-reconstructed States ratify the pending Constitutional amendment, such of their applicants as can or will take the test oath will be admitted to membership in that body, are creating the impression that the ratification of that amendment will render any further legislation by Congress in relation to the non-reconstructed States unnecessary. If this conviction is allowed to fasten itself upon the minds of the people, it can only be removed by a long, acrimonious discussion, pending which the nation will continue to be afflicted with the evils which now render life in a third of the States almost intolerable.

"It now requires but a few moments' reflection to see that such a settlement of the reconstruction problem would convert the victory now being won at the polls into a defeat. The Constitution of the United States declares that 'all legislative power shall be vested in a Congress,' and 'legislative power' means simply the power to make laws. The usurpation of the President consists in the fact that when, at the close of the war, he found ten States 'deprived of all civil government'—there being no law upon the statute-book providing how, under such circumstances, government might be instituted—instead of calling the legislative department together in extra session to pass the necessary laws, he assumed the prerogative of Congress and prescribed the rules and regulations (claiming for them all the force and validity of regularly enacted laws) necessary for establishing civil governments in the ten States which he declared had none. It was in accordance with these illegal edicts that the tyrannical organizations claiming to be the State Governments of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas were formed; and to recognize their adoption of the Constitutional amendment as valid, is simply to indorse and legalize the President's usurpations. Are the people willing thus to indorse the actions of President Johnson? If not, they must firmly resolve and declare that the illegally organized tools of a usurper cannot by their action affect the Constitution of the country, and that before the non-reconstructed States can ratify the amendment legal Governments must be instituted in them.

"Again, every one of the so-called Governments in the ten non-reconstructed States are in the hands of and controlled by the men who attempted to destroy the nation, and are ostentatiously used to make treason honorable and loyalty odious, and in the Southern States impossible. If Congress legalizes them it perpetuates these ex-Rebels in power indefinitely. They will continue to have absolute control of the Governments of all or nearly all of the late slaveholding States, and will send up solid delegations to Congress of men whose sympathies were and are with the Confederate cause. Once admit that they are loyal State Governments, and Congress cannot thereafter interfere in those States any more than it can now in Illinois and New York. In short, legalize those bogus Governments, and ex-Rebels will thereafter have absolute political control of nearly one-half the Union. If the loyal people do not wish such a state of affairs, they must never consent to the endorsement of Andrew Johnson's usurpation. Again, it is these State Governments which now tyrannize over the Union men of the South, and which are being wielded so as to render our living there intolerable or impossible. Protection, either of life or property, with the State Governments controlled by those now in power there is impossible. While loyal State Governments can afford us protection, we solemnly warn the people that the ratification of these bogus governments is a sentence of death or exile to every Union man in the South whose position or ability renders him at all obnoxious to the late Rebels. To those who are willing to tolerate for a moment the idea of abandoning their friends to destruction—of handing them over bound hand and foot into the power of their and the nation's enemies, we have not one word to say; but to such as call themselves Union men, and have some spark of manhood or womanhood in their natures, we appeal for protection—for that protection which can alone be afforded by State Governments imbued with the principles of impartial justice for all men. Shall we appeal in vain? The action of Congress the coming winter must answer this question.

"The late Rebels are, of course, desirous of retaining as much power in Congress as possible, but they would surrender all representation in that body rather than lose control of the State Governments, for by the help of these State Governments alone can they keep their people united against the general Government. Representation in Congress is a side and comparatively unimportant matter, but the control of the State Governments, whether or not they shall remain in the hands of those who have once used them to wage war upon the Union, is the vital question. We do not wish to have it understood that we are finding fault with the present Congress—that noble body of men whose firmness has afforded us our only protection thus far since the war closed. It has been, and is our expectation that most, if not all, of the Union members intend to adopt the measures necessary to give us protection. The Reconstruction Committee, in addition to the Constitutional amendment, reported a bill providing for the organization of loyal Governments in the seceded States, and this bill has yet to be acted upon. If Congress, immediately upon reassembling, takes it up, perfects, and passes it, all will be well. We have been impelled to issue this address by the fact that this bill, which is immeasurably the most important halt of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as we have understood it, is apparently being lost sight of, and the further fact that some prominent politicians have been using language which seems to commit them to an abandonment of it. We have aided thus far in the present canvass, and expect to continue, with the distinct understanding that Congress will not, after being endorsed by the people, abandon this, the most important feature of its plan. We do not believe that it is either necessary or right to carry on the canvass upon a misapprehension or mystification of the issue, and feel confident that such a course would lead to embarrassment, and might lead to disaster; for although the great majority of the Union members of Congress will undoubtedly remain true, some are always anxious to obtain notoriety for being more 'conservative' than their associates, and such would claim, if we keep silent, that the canvass was fought with the implied pledge that the enacting of the Constitutional amendment was all that Congress proposed doing.

"We have expressed ourselves strongly in this paper, because we feel deeply. The bones of our dead are in Southern graves. Our homes are there. All the cloistering recollections of our childhood are connected with the soil from which we are called upon to exile ourselves. Men of America! we cannot reconcile ourselves to the fate in store for us, should we be deserted by you, and we will not believe that you are capable of betraying us. The ideas which we wish to have crystallized in your minds are:—

"First. That the usurpations of the President cannot be repudiated by legalizing them.

"Second. That Rebels cannot be kept out of power by giving them absolute control of the late rebellious States; and

"Third. That loyal men cannot be secured in any of their rights while all officers in the States where they live, from Governor down to constable, are rampant Rebels.

"We know that the views herein expressed are endorsed by almost all of the Union men of the South of all races; and in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what we wish to have done, we repeat that we ask Congress to pass a law providing for the establishment of legal civil governments in the non-reconstructed States, and that the said law shall embody the following ideas:—

"1. That no man who took part in the Rebellion shall be permitted to vote or hold office, at least until he shall have complied with such conditions as Congress may see fit to impose.

"2. That all loyal men, without respect to color or race, shall be permitted to vote.

"3. That wherever it may be needed, a local military force shall be organized, consisting solely of loyal men, and that the expense of organizing, equipping, and maintaining said force shall be defrayed by that portion of the community whose conduct renders its presence necessary.

"Appealing to all patriots to see to it that the fruits of victory are not lost at the eleventh hour, and that those friends of the nation who most need its protection shall not be first abandoned, we respectfully submit our cause to the American people.

"ALBERT GRIFFIN, Ala.,
"A. J. HAMILTON, Texas,
"J. P. NEWMAN, D.D., La.,
"W. J. SMITH, Tenn.,
"JESSE STENCIL, Texas,
"WESTON FLINT, Mo.,
"J. H. BINGHAM, Ala.,
"H. BOKUM, Tenn.,
"C. E. MOSS, Mo.,
"C. H. BRANSCOMBE, Mo.,
"GEORGE TUCKER, Va.,
"L. SHERWOOD, Texas,
"E. J. DAVIS, Texas,
"H. C. WARMOUTH, La.,
"P. B. RANDOLPH, La."

The Southern Loyalists at the Tomb of Lincoln.

IMMENSE PROCESSION AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The delegation of Southern loyalists visited the tomb of Lincoln at Springfield last week, escorted by a very large procession. Within the cemetery, a short distance from the entrance, and on the left of the road, was stretched a large placard, on which was inscribed the following words:—"The murdered President—can a political party prosper under God, the fruits of whose counsels ripened in this deed? Peace Democrats, this is your only contribution to the history of an age otherwise unparalleled in glory!" A few yards further on the right was another, with the words:—"*In memoriam.* Let us this day resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that a Government by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The scene at the tomb is thus described in a special despatch to the Chicago *Tribune*:—

"The decorations were plain, but touching and suggestive. Extending over the top of the tomb, and hanging gracefully over the door, were festoons of leaves of oak and maple, brilliant with the colors of autumn, and large wreaths of flowers with crosses of immortelles and dahlias hung over the door. On each side of the tomb were large rustic vases filled with beautiful flowers. Immediately over the door was inscribed the words 'Abraham Lincoln. Let his name be spoken but in reverence; for, although he is dead, his great deeds live after him, and the lowly shall not hope in vain.'

"The procession, with the flag at its head, marched slowly up the ascent and formed in double lines near the door, leaving a space in the centre where, near the door of the tomb, stood Colonel C. T. Branscombe, of Missouri, and Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans. A feeling of the deepest solemnity seemed to pervade the vast assemblage, and many eyes unused to weep were filled with tears, although no word had yet been spoken.

"Colonel Branscombe then slowly read the following oath of consecration:—

"'Standing at the tomb of the illustrious dead, recalling his sublime words, his heroic virtue, his unswerving fidelity to the great trusts committed to him by the American people, we here make a new consecration of our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to the service of our country, and, with uncovered heads and uplifted hands, solemnly resolve, with the help of Almighty God, that we will never surrender the contest with despotic power until the fell spirit of rebellion shall be utterly crushed, until the right of free speech shall be maintained on every inch of American soil, and all men are established in the full possession of those inalienable rights which God has given, and to secure and protect which is the object of all good Governments.'

"At the words 'with uncovered heads and uplifted hands,' the loyalists removed their hats and raised their right hands. The entire audience then kneeled, and Dr. Newman gave utterance to an impressive prayer, after which the assemblage silently dispersed."

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